

Text of Promotion Report Appears In This Issue—See Page 303

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JOURNAL

NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863

Vol. LXV—No. 16. Whole No. 3262. Entered as second class
Matter at Post Office at Wash'n, D. C., under Act of March 8, 1879.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 17, 1927

ONE YEAR, SERVICE MEMBERS, \$4
CIVILIANS AND ORGANIZATIONS, \$6

Season's Greetings

TO you who are devoting your time to the defense of the Country and its institutions, I extend my personal thanks and those of the War Department. During the past year, through your patriotic efforts you have contributed greatly to the security and welfare of the nation. Regulars and Citizen Soldiers, yours has been a personal service involving self-sacrifice and much hard work, through which you have maintained the highest standards of citizenship.

Through the *Army and Navy Journal*, I extend to each and every one in the Army of the United States hearty wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

DWIGHT F. DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

I take this opportunity to extend to the officers, men and families of the Naval Service my sincere wish for a very happy Xmas and a most successful New Year.

CURTIS D. WILBUR,
Secretary of the Navy.

Magruder Before Committee

AT the invitation of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Rear Admiral T. P. Magruder, who is now on "awaiting orders" as a result of the controversy over his much discussed articles in the *Saturday Evening Post*, appeared before the Committee on December 15 and continued the statement started at that session on the following day.

The Committee adjourned shortly before noon on the 16th to meet again on Monday morning, at which time the Admiral was notified the different members had questions they desired him to answer with reference to statements made during the hearings and in his original article.

Confining himself largely to general statements, the Admiral reiterated and in some instances elaborated on the charges made in his article on extravagance and overorganization.

At the same time he took up point by point the Department's replies to his various charges in refutation of what he intimated was an attack on his veracity and accuracy.

On his first appearance on December 15 in response to the summons of the committee, the admiral reiterated in substance the charges made in his widely heralded magazine article that the Navy is over-organized, over-officed and extravagantly operated.

At the outset the witness said that the article contained "Certain economies that I thought could be effected without detriment to the efficiency or progress of the Navy."

Foulois' Nomination Held

THE SENATE Committee on Military Affairs held its first session of the year yesterday morning and approved the nominations for appointment of officers in the Regular Army, which were submitted by the War Department, with the exception of Col. Benjamin D. Foulois who was nominated to be Brigadier General, Assistant Chief of Air Corps. Action on Colonel Foulois' case by the Committee has been deferred for the present.

Army Reports On Promotion

THE report of the board, consisting of Maj. Gens. M. M. Patrick, Chief of Air Corps; H. E. Ely; R. H. Allen, Chief of Infantry; Preston Brown; and Brig. Gen. E. E. Booth, appointed to study the promotion situation in the Army and to submit its recommendations, has been submitted by the Secretary of War to the Chairmen of the Military Affairs Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives without recommendation. The War Department has summarized the report as follows:

Recommendations of Board.

The report includes the following proposals to remedy existing conditions:

The present promotion list to remain unchanged.

The system to be changed to provide promotion from the single list as follows: to major after seventeen years' service subject to maximum and minimum limitations for that grade; to captain and first lieutenant after ten and three years of service, respectively.

Not to exceed 1 per cent of promotion list officers to be permitted to leave the active service annually upon application and with suitable remuneration.

Professional examinations to be required for promotion of officers on the promotion list below grade of brigadier general and above that of second lieutenant.

Certain existing laws relative to retirement to be amended to the following effect:

To consolidate limited and unlimited retired lists; to remove restriction on civil employment of retired persons; to insure retirement on application after thirty-five years' service; to give the President discretionary authority to retire officers of over forty years' service or over sixty years of age; to coordinate scale of remuneration of Class B officers with remuneration of others separated from active list.

To Redistribute Grades.

The commissioned grades to be redistributed on a percentage basis, with slight changes in the higher grades and with flexibility in lower grades made necessary by the proposed system of promotion.

Hereafter the Chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery and the Inspector General to be selected from major generals of the line and other chiefs and assistant chiefs from eligible lists.

A General Personnel Board of five major generals to be created to take over the duties now performed by the Classification Board and the Eligible List Board and to perform other duties relative to preparation of various lists of eligibles and to separation from active service.

The President to be authorized to retire upon recommendation of the General Personnel Board such number of colonels passed over for promotion as will cause an annual turnover of not to exceed one-seventh of the strength of that grade.

Means to be provided for maintaining an average annual attrition of 4 per cent of the authorized number of promotion list officers.

Acceleration of promotion to be provided for the private soldier.

The foregoing recommendations are embodied in a bill which is a part of the report of the board. The board also submitted recommendations that the War Department give consideration to other personnel matters, among which are: suitable temporary rank for the Chief of Staff and other officers in position of high responsibility, establishment of a Regular Army Reserve and provision for a suitable uniform for the enlisted men.

Board Unanimous in Findings.

The conclusions and recommendations of the board represent unanimous opinion. The board utilized all available data and information pertinent to the subject and gave careful consideration to the reports of both prior boards and the sixty-one boards which had been convened recently throughout the Army. Two of the local boards were Medical Department Boards and one was a Chaplains' Board.

Fifty-eight of the boards, made up of officers on the promotion list, made recommendations concerning the major questions of (1) retention of a single list, (2) revision of the promotion list, (3) the rate and methods of promotion, and (4) the termination of active service of officers. Some of these boards made recommendations concerning a variety of related matters.

The local boards were generally favorable to the single list. A preponderance of opinion was against revising the promotion list.

Bill Introduced

THE bill accompanying the promotion report was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Chairman Morin of the House Committee on Military Affairs. It is expected that Senator Reed of Pennsylvania will introduce it in the Senate today, December 17. The promotion report and accompanying draft of legislation has been sent to be printed for distribution to the members of the Military Committees of Congress. The proposed legislation has been submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who has advised that so much of the report as provides a cash consideration, other than as now provided by law, to officers separated from the Service and the provision of Section 9 of the draft of the bill submitted, are in conflict with the financial program of the President. Hearings on the bill will probably commence on Monday.

The majority recommended a promotion system based upon completion of periods of service. All recommended some change in the present system. The local boards generally recognize the necessity for some increase, for the time being, in separations from the active service list, and recommend, in general, a combination of assured elimination of those deemed unfit and of voluntary termination of active service with suitable remuneration.

Forty boards were unanimous in their conclusions and recommendations. Some minority reports were submitted.

Digest of Conclusions.

The situation with respect to promotion is not only unsatisfactory but is one which should no longer be permitted to exist. The present situation seriously affects the condition of the Army in peace and would have most disastrous effects in time of war. The conditions would not be materially improved by an alteration of the present promotion list, which includes all officers except those of the Medical Department, chaplains and professors, nor would the creation of an entirely new list do more than improve the promotion prospects of some individual officers on the list, but always at the expense of some others and without improvement of the present unsatisfactory promotion prospects of the whole large group of some 5,600 officers inducted into the Army during and following the World War now forming the hump, and of those below them. It is possible to remedy or at least ameliorate the situation by changing the promotion system so that officers below the World War hump may have reasonable assurance of advancement before the time comes for them to retire for age and if this can be brought about, most of the dissatisfaction with the promotion list will disappear. The board is unanimously and decidedly of the opinion that any effort to change the promotion list would result in more harm than good and recommends that the present promotion list stand as it is and that all further efforts to alter it cease.

Proposed Bills.

The report includes the draft of a bill which, in conjunction with existing laws, is designed to provide a fair and just personnel system productive of efficiency at a minimum cost. For convenience, the board also prepared a series of fourteen separate bills covering the same subject matter. The bills provide for the following:

Officers in General and Field Grades.

Redistribution of the commissioned grades on a percentage basis, with slight changes in higher grades and with flexibility in the lower grades made necessary by the proposed system of promotion. The percentages recommended, which were carefully calculated with respect to each other, were not arbitrarily fixed, but were based upon mobilization demands for trained officers, proper employment and training of officers in time of peace, and a reasonable progress.

(Continued on Next Page.)

Navy's Program Is Laid Before Congress

MAKING provision for 25 10,000-ton cruisers, 9 destroyer leaders, 32 submarines and 5 aircraft carriers, the Navy's Five-Year Program, approved by President Coolidge, was submitted to the Speaker of the House on December 14.

The text of the Navy building bill just introduced appears on last page.

Comment of House and Senate leaders assure prompt consideration by Congress and indicate its passage by a safe majority with the possibility of amendments that will increase it slightly by addition of other items included in the first five-year program of the General Board's Twenty-Year Program which served as a basis for the department's recommendations.

Hearings on the bill will be taken up by the House Naval Affairs Committee immediately after the holidays.

To Be Authorization Measure.

It is expected that the bill will go before Congress as an authorization measure and in the event of its passage, a supplemental estimate will be sent up through the Bureau of the Budget carrying the appropriations necessary for the first year's expenditures. Should present plans work this will insure a start on the new construction without delay and should provide for completion of the program, with its outlay of nearly \$800,000, within a maximum period of nine years.

Secretary Wilbur's letter to Congress said in part:

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to authorize the President of the United States to undertake the construction of the following vessels: 25 light cruisers, 9 destroyer leaders, 32 submarines, and 5 aircraft carriers.

The proposed bill provides that the construction of the light cruisers and aircraft carriers shall be subject to the limitations prescribed by the treaty limiting naval armaments, ratified Aug. 17, 1923. The bill empowers the President, in the event of an international conference for the limitation of naval armaments, to suspend, in his discretion, in whole or in part, any of the construction authorized.

Cost of Speculative.

The estimated cost of the proposed building at this date is merely speculative. The cost of unit vessels of each class will depend upon their characteristics, as well as labor and material costs. As the program develops the characteristics of the vessels to be constructed will be changed to meet more modern conditions. It is impossible to accurately estimate the labor and materials costs several years in advance. However, a rough approximation of the cost of each unit, including armor and armament, is as follows:

Unit vessel.	Unit cost.	Number
Light cruiser	\$17,000,000	25
Destroyer leader	5,000,000	9
Submarines	5,000,000	32
Aircraft carriers	19,000,000	5

The proposed legislation was referred to the Bureau of the Budget for transmission to the President and advice as to whether or not the proposed legislation was in conflict with the financial program of the President. Under date of Dec. 13, 1927, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget advised the Navy Department that he had been instructed to advise the Navy Department that the proposed legislation is not in conflict with the financial program.

Prize Winning Story

THE prize winning Christmas story appears on Page 310 of this issue. Lt. Howard D. Criswell, U. S. A., stationed at Ft. Benning, Ga., who submitted it has been awarded the prize. On the page with the story you will find the details of the next Christmas Story Contest which offers additional prizes.

Editors Endorse Defense Views In President's Message

NATIONAL DEFENSE needs, as outlined by President Coolidge in his annual message, and the recommendations he makes to provide for the Services, meet with general approval in the press of the country. Editors generally laud the "clarity" with which the Commander-in-Chief has expressed himself on this important topic. Much attention is given to the portion of the President's message relating to the Navy program and from Coast to Coast editorials praise his recommendations for building the Navy the country needs.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* (Independent) considers the message a "first-class guide for Congress," saying in part:

within conservative limits. It is essential to national safety that it be kept up to within conservative limits. It is essential to national safety that it be kept up to the requirements of national defense. These considerations are the basis for the President's recommendation to Congress in the budget.

"And the views expressed in the President's message concerning the personnel in the national defense applies equally to Army and Navy and answers critics of what they call 'over-officering.' It is obvious that if the personnel in the services is to be kept down to skeleton strength, it must be by reducing the enlisted personnel but by keeping up officer strength. Enlisted personnel can be recruited rapidly if needed, but it takes time to train officers."

THE *Hearst Press* (Independent) declares "The President Is Right in Asking More Cruisers" and continues:

"There will be the usual protest against such a program, by people who confound reasonable preparedness with dangerous militancy. But in fact the time has come when a vigorous gesture by this country is likely to have more effect, in the direction of reasonably limited armaments, than international conferences or diplomatic exchanges. This country is amply able to build and maintain as big a naval force as it wants. Without suggestion of menace to any other power, it will well serve the cause of world peace by giving proof that it must not be regarded as a negligible factor on the seas."

THE *Rochester Times-Union* (Independent), referring to the section "on National Defense," remarks it "is carefully worded. It is evident the President is not in sympathy with any alarmist views."

THE *New York Times* (Democratic) holds that the President's message does not favor a big Navy building program. It declares that "his present attitude is evidently that of waiting to see what Congress will propose, and what bill or bills it will be necessary for him either to approve or to veto."

THE *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Independent Republican) analyzes the National Defense section of the message as follows:

"Next to agriculture national defense is probably second in controversy. To a lessening but still considerable extent it is involved in international affairs for the United States. There is no lessening of the internal controversy. Mr. Coolidge urged a nonaggressive policy of security maintained by reasonable expenditures estimated to meet the needs and not to be competitive. He mildly recommended treaties for the prevention of war within the limitations of the Constitution, which will mean nothing to the outlaws of war who want a definite statement from this generation that no other generation of Americans will go to war for any purpose. Abroad, especially in Great Britain, the greatest interest of the message was in its discussion of the Navy as a definition of what the United States intends to do following the breakdown of the second naval conference. The answer is that the United States will build according to its judgment of its needs."

THE *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Republican) quotes the English and French reaction to the Navy section of the Message and then remarks: "An undertone of resentment is unmistakable. They blamed America for insisting so strongly upon disarmament. Now they are saying America is endangering the cause of peace by enlarging its Navy. Perhaps they thought they could eat their cake and have it too. They don't enjoy being shown it cannot be done."

THE *New York Herald-Tribune* (Republican) states: "But the President's message recognized the need for new construction especially in cruisers. It told Congress what Congress already knew—that the cruiser equalization which we sought in the three-power naval conference could be obtained only by authorizing many new ships of this class, and that the United States would undoubtedly have had to authorize many such ships even if there had been an agreement at Geneva."

THE *Washington Star* (Independent) on the other hand believes the message "comprehensive and informative." Regarding the National Defense, it says: "Although this country has put away the Old World policy of competitive armaments, says the President, it can never be relieved of the responsibility of adequate national defense. Its own policy is stated in two short sentences: 'We should enter in no competition. We should refrain from no needful program.' Under the inspiration of these two precepts adequate defense provisions both on land and sea can go forward without any withdrawal from the pacific policy that guides the United States."

War Department Summarizes Report on Promotion

(Continued from Preceding Page.)
sion in the careers of officers with the least practicable attrition.

An increase of nine major generals of the line and a decrease of five major generals of the staff. The net increase of four is required for the recommended General Personnel Board and for other appropriate duties.

The proposed percentages of promotion list officers is 0.28 in major generals of the line, 0.56 in brigadier generals of the line, 5.0 in colonels, 8.0 in lieutenant colonels, not less than 13.0 and not more than 26.0 in majors, and the remainder in captains, first and second lieutenants. These percentages will redistribute the officers in general and field grades without increasing materially the aggregate number thereof.

Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs.
That hereafter Chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery and the Inspector General be detailed from the major generals of the line, and certain other chiefs and assistant chiefs of branches be selected from eligible lists. That any officer who has heretofore completed or may hereafter complete four years of service as an assistant chief of branch and who is subsequently retired will be retired with the rank and retired pay of the grade held by him as assistant chief of branch.

General Personnel Board.
That a board of five general officers of the line not below the grade of major general, appointed by the President, shall constitute the General Personnel Board. This board will prepare the eligible list of colonels of the line deemed qualified by the board for appointment as brigadier general of the line, a list of colonels of Air Corps, Engineers, Signal Corps, Adjutant General, Judge Advocate General, Quartermaster Corps, Finance Department, Ordnance Department and Chemical Warfare Service, deemed eligible for appointment as chief or assistant chief of the branch in which he is commissioned, and a list of other officers commissioned in the branch of not less than fifteen years' commissioned service in the Army, who are deemed by the board qualified for appointment as assistant chief of the branch. It is provided that in making the list of eligible officers for chief or assistant chief of any branch the chief of that branch shall be an additional member of the board.

That the General Personnel Board will annually revise the General Staff Corps Eligible List adding thereto and removing therefrom names of officers; will have charge of the classification of officers under provisions of Section 24b of Act June 4, 1920; will review the examinations of all officers, except medical officers, who fail other than physically upon examination for promotion, and its action will be final; and will make recommendation relative to termination of active service of officers for all causes except resignations and sentence of general courts-martial.

Promotion Rates.

That promotions below brigadier general are to be in order of standing on promotion list. Second lieutenants will be promoted upon completion of three years' service, first lieutenants upon completion of ten years' service and captains upon completion of seventeen years' service. Captains of less than seventeen years' service, may, however, be promoted only in so far as

necessary to maintain the prescribed minimum of 13 per cent in the grade of major, and the promotion of a captain shall be deferred so long as necessary to prevent the prescribed maximum of 26 per cent in grade of major being exceeded.

That other officers shall be promoted as at present.

Examination For Promotion.

That the President be authorized to prescribe a system of examinations in addition to the physical, for officers on promotion list below the grade of colonel and above the grade of second lieutenant to determine their fitness for promotion. An officer found disqualified for promotion other than by reason of physical disability shall be transferred from the active list as follows: those of not more than ten years' commissioned service honorably discharged with one year's pay; those of more than ten and less than twenty years and who are under forty-five shall be honorably discharged with a discharge allowance of \$72 multiplied by the number of complete months of service, but not exceeding two hundred and forty months, with which credited in full for pay purposes; and all others retired at 2½ per cent of active pay multiplied by number of complete years of service, but not exceeding thirty years, with which credited in full for pay purposes. However, it is provided, in each case, that in lieu of retirement any officer may, at his request, be honorably discharged with the discharge allowance above described. This act will not affect the provision of existing law relative to medical officers.

The report states "The examination which the board has in mind includes, but is by no means confined to, mental and practical tests. The entire record which an officer has made while in the service gives a good indication of his ability. . . . Nothing short of a consideration of his complete record, supplemented by appropriate professional tests, will clearly establish an officer's fitness for promotion."

Retirements and Discharges.

The bills provide that certain existing laws relative to retirement be amended so as to:

Consolidate limited and unlimited retired lists; remove restrictions on civil employment of retired persons; insure retirement on application after thirty-five years of service.

Give the President discretionary authority to retire officers of over forty years of service or of over sixty years of age, upon recommendation of the personnel board of five general officers.

Coordinate the scale of remuneration of Class B officers with remuneration of others separated from active list. The scale for Class B officers separated from service will be same as that heretofore indicated for those separated for failure to pass professional test for promotion.

The proposed bills further provide: That the President be authorized upon recommendation of a board of five general officers, to retire such number of colonels passed over for promotion as will cause an annual turnover of not to exceed one-seventh of the number of colonels on the promotion list.

That not to exceed 1 per cent of promotion list officers be released from active

service annually upon application and with suitable remuneration; such officers of not more than ten years' commissioned service to be honorably discharged with one year's pay; those of more than ten and less than twenty years of commissioned service and who are under forty-five years of age to be discharged with an allowance of \$80 multiplied by the number of complete months, but not exceeding two hundred and forty months, with which credited in full for pay purposes; all others transferred to retired list with retired pay at rate of 2½ per cent of active pay, multiplied by number of complete years of service, but not to exceed thirty years, with which credited in full for pay purposes. It is further provided that in lieu of retirement any officer may, at his request, be honorably discharged with the discharge allowances described above, and those lieutenant colonels so retired who were originally appointed to Regular Army prior to February 2, 1901, or as of that date, to receive the retired rank and pay of colonel. Any officer originally appointed as of July 1, 1920, at an age of forty-five may, if he elects, receive retired pay at rate of 4 per cent for each complete year of commissioned service in the United States Army, the total not to exceed 75 per cent.

Involuntary Separation.

That when for any fiscal year the total number of promotion list officers separated from the active list shall be less than 4 per cent of the total promotion list officers authorized at the end of said fiscal year, the General Personnel Board may select and designate for transfer from the active list from among officers appointed in the Regular Army or Philippine Scouts prior to July 1, 1920, or as of that date, a sufficient number to cause the total separations for said year to be not to exceed 4 per cent, and the officers so designated shall be transferred from the active list in the manner heretofore provided.

Promotion For Enlisted Men.

The proposed bills further provide that the aggregate authorized number of enlisted men of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, in the sixth and seventh grades (private first class and private with rates of pay of \$30 and \$21, respectively) shall be as now and hereafter prescribed by law and shall be distributed between such grades in such proportion as the President may, from time to time, direct, and within the limits so fixed, enlisted men may, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, be transferred from the seventh to the sixth grade and vice versa upon recommendation of organization commanders. This has the effect of removing the restriction which limits the number in the sixth grade to 25 per cent of the total authorized enlisted strength.

Estimated Costs.

The board reports that from estimates of cost of maintaining commissioned personnel prepared for it, and which are based upon what is believed to be reasonable assumptions, it appears that the bill, if enacted, would involve an increase in cost for the first year of about \$3,000,000. Thereafter and until 1935 the cost will be slightly less than the forecasted cost under the present law. After 1935 the cost will be materially less than the forecasted cost under present laws.

The report has been considered by the

Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who has advised the Secretary of War that in general, the legislation proposed does not conflict with the financial program of the President, who desires that the report be made available to the Military Affairs of Congress. It was also stated that, while the President appreciates the desirability of remedying the situation in the Army with regard to promotions, he is not in favor of giving cash consideration, other than that now provided by law, to officers separated from the service; furthermore, that he desires it understood that he does not favor the provisions of section 9 of the bill (relating to acceleration of promotion of the private soldiers) which has no relation to the promotion list.

Recruiting Conference Held

HOLDING the first conference, of it kind, in the annals of the Army, recruiting officers representing the nine Corps Areas assembled this week at the War Department, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of personally meeting their brother officers and discussing the various problems which the Recruiting Division of the Adjutant General's Office has to contend with. The conference was for three days, December 12, 13 and 14.

As a result of the extraordinary success of the annual conferences of officers in charge of C. M. T. C. work in the field, which were inaugurated two years ago, Maj. Gen. Lutz Wahl, U. S. A., The Adjutant General, has instituted what is hoped to be the first of a series of bi-annual get-together meetings of the Corps Area Recruiting Officers; meetings at which all the troubles, grouches, problems and difficulties of the individual officers may be ironed out and whence each man may return to his job with a better understanding of the part he must play in order that his company may function as an efficient team.

Among the outstanding features of the conference was the discussion as to the best method of restricting recruiting during periods when the Army reaches its maximum enlisted strength under the limitations of the Budget, which is the most serious problem with which the Recruiting Division has to contend. The decisions reached upon this all-important subject took into consideration both the effect upon the Service as a whole and the effect upon the organization of the recruiting system. As a result, the practically unanimous decision was against the practice of temporarily suspending all recruiting as being injurious to morale and favored a "systematic slowing-up."

The Journal Salutes

THIS week the *Army and Navy Journal* salutes:

- (1) Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, A. C. Res., on his successful non-stop flight to Mexico City from Washington, D. C.
- (2) Second Lt. Howard D. Criswell, U. S. A., on his winning of the Christmas story contest.
- (3) Lt. C. C. Champion, U. S. N., who has been given credit for the world's altitude record.

Army Rules on Eligibility

MAJ. GEN. EDWIN B. WINANS, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, on Dec. 14, announced his approval of a recommendation of the West Point Advisory Council for Athletics to the effect that further changes should not be made in the rules which govern the eligibility of cadets for membership on the West Point athletic teams.

In connection with this announcement General Winans issued the following statement:

"The factor of first importance must be the effect on the value of the Military Academy to the Army of the United States. Sports are fostered in the Army as a means of both physical development and recreation. Training at West Point is given with a view to having each graduate thoroughly competent to impart instruction to enlisted men in at least a few sports. Intramural athletic contests are scheduled as a prescribed part of the instruction. The benefits of this system already have been reflected, both in an improvement of general athletics in the Army and in an increase in the mutual respect of officers and men which has resulted from contacts on the field of sport. Varsity teams at West Point do more than represent the institution in their respective fields. Each furnishes an example in a sport to the prospective athletic advisers represented by all members of the entire student body. The better the teams the better the example. Therefore, and also because a good physique constitutes an asset for any prospective officer, West Point has refused to discriminate against young men of established athletic prowess.

"Of the next consideration is the purpose of eligibility rules. These were established by colleges and universities to offset the tendency toward migratory athletes and perennial students, and not for the purpose of equalizing the relative strength of teams. Entrance to West Point is gained only by appointment from the President or a member of Congress or by advancement through the ranks of the Army or National Guard. Both the difficulty of securing an appointment and the strenuousness of the West Point curriculum operate to preclude the entrance by any young man whose sole object is athletics. The rule now in effect at the Military Academy, prohibiting cadets in their first year from participating in inter-collegiate athletics, operates to the same end. Weekly surveys of athletic teams immediately eliminate from the varsity squads any cadets whose average of daily marks to that date does not attain a proficiency of at least 62.5 per cent. Therefore, additional eligibility rules are not necessary for the regulation of athletics at the United States Military Academy.

"Next comes the question as to whether or not West Point is under any obligation to conform to the interest of fairness or courtesy to the rules adopted in general by colleges and universities. West Point has for many years enjoyed most harmonious athletic relations with many colleges and universities, all of which have appeared to appreciate the limitations incident to military and academic instruction peculiar to West Point and to realize that eligibility rules are unnecessary for the retention of an amateur status by members of the West Point teams.

"Another factor is the individual rights of the cadets. Cadets come from all States in the Union and approximately 50 per cent of them previously have attended colleges or universities of some sort or other. This is a very desirable condition from the standpoint of the educational qualifications of our future officer personnel. But, regardless of such previous educational work, all cadets are required to take at the Military Academy an identical four years' course in which participation in athletics is mandatory. To relegate any cadet to a team inferior to that justified by his athletic prowess would violate one of the basic principles of the institution whereby every cadet is treated the same without reference to his previous experience.

(Please turn to Last Page.)

Text of Promotion Report

FOLLOWING is the text of the General's Report on the Army promotion situation, together with the Supplementary Proceedings of the Board:

SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION.

General.

a. The Board was specifically directed to study the promotion situation in the Army. The Board construed these instructions to include any matters pertinent thereto. The Board was instituted by the Secretary of War as an independent agency to make the study directed. The Board utilized all data and information pertinent to the subject. It did not permit itself to be influenced by any extraneous agencies or individuals. The conclusions and recommendations contained in the report represent the unanimous opinion of the members after mature consideration of the problems presented. The Board was extended every facility of the War Department in its operation and investigations.

Reports of Local Boards.

b. There were referred to the Board the reports of sixty-one local boards that had been convened throughout the Army to investigate and report upon the promotion problem.

Of the sixty-one boards, two were Medical Department boards and one was a chaplain board. These confined their recommendations mainly to matters pertaining to those branches and not affecting the vital problem of arrangement and promotion of officers of promotion-list branches.

The fifty-eight boards composed of promotion-list officers all made recommendations concerning the major questions of (1) retention of a single-list, (2) revision of the promotion-list, (3) the rate and methods of promotion, and (4) the termination of active service of officers. In addition, some boards, though not all, made recommendations concerning a variety of related matters.

In so far as retention of a single promotion list is concerned the reports appear to be generally favorable thereto, as recommendations for reverting to branch promotion lists were few in number and were predicated upon conditions peculiar to the Engineers, the Air Corps and the Judge Advocate General's Department.

In the matter of revision of the promotion list, the recommendations of the boards appear to reflect a preponderance of sentiment against any revision and especially against any attempt to radically revise that list.

A necessity for some change in the promotion system is reflected in practically all the board reports, some application of promotion upon completion of periods of service appearing to be the method most favored.

The necessity for some increase for the time being, in the separations from the active list appears to be generally recognized. Various means for so doing were recommended, being in general a combination of assured elimination of those deemed unfit for any reason and of voluntary terminations of active service with suitable remuneration.

Forty boards were unanimous in their conclusions and recommendations. Minority reports were submitted by members of other boards. Board reports were in general accompanied by statements of individual officers or groups and by any other matter of value that had been presented to the boards.

Other Reports.

c. The Board, in addition to the reports of the local boards, availed itself of, and considered, those of various prior boards and the studies that had been prepared on the subject, and many individual letters and reports pertaining to phases of the problem.

Utilization of Data.

d. The General Personnel Board carefully reviewed, evaluated, and digested all reports and the other available data. The Board is convinced that it had available opinions and recommendations from practically all sources and that the various views entertained by the officers of the Army were before it in one form or another.

The Board gave most thorough consideration to every one of the many views, opinions, and recommendations submitted. None were indorsed merely because of the number supporting them, and none were rejected merely because they were advocated by few. After due consideration of all such views, opinions and recommendations, the Board sought solutions of the problems confronting it which it believed to be in the best interests of the service and of the nation.

Hearings.

e. The evidence and pertinent matters before the Board were so voluminous that it was unnecessary to hold hearings, and no individuals were called before the Board.

Coordination.

f. The Board considered the Report of

the Coordinating Board for Consideration of Military-Naval Promotion Systems, and is thoroughly in accord with the statement of the basic principles underlying promotion and retirement of commissioned officer personnel applicable to the three services, which are so ably set forth in that report and are hereafter embodied in this report. The Board, through the membership of its President on the Coordinating Board, endeavored to reach agreements common to the three services.

Nonpromotion-List Branches.

g. The Board, after full consideration of all matter submitted to it, concluded that the gravity of the promotion problem is confined to the promotion-list branches and deemed it inadvisable at this time to include recommendations relative to the Medical Department, chaplains, and professors.

II. PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS.

General.

1. The two essential problems confronting the Board were, first, the desirability, practicability and necessity of changing the promotion list, and second, the improvement of the promotion system of the Army in such manner as to avoid or ameliorate conditions that threaten the efficiency of the commissioned personnel.

The Promotion List.

Given Primary Consideration.

2a. The very considerable dissatisfaction expressed by many officers with their positions on the promotion list caused the Board to give primary consideration to the desirability and practicability of rearranging that list.

The Present Promotion List.

b. The promotion list is a list of officers arranged in the order in which they are to be promoted. Prior to 1890, separate promotion lists were maintained for each of the regiments of the Army. From 1890 to 1920, separate promotion lists were maintained for each branch of the Army. In all of these lists the arrangement of officers was in accordance with length of their commissioned service in the Regular Army or in temporary forces. Separate lists were unsatisfactory in that there was great disparity and inequality in the promotion, in different regiments and in different branches, of officers of the same length of service, age, and experience. The present promotion list prescribed by Congress in 1920 combines on a single list the officers of the Army, exclusive of those of the Medical Department, chaplains, and professors. It was designed to rectify former inequalities and to bring about more uniform promotion based upon equality, merit and the interest of the Army as a whole. The fundamental principle of the present list is that all officers thereon be arranged in the order of their commissioned service.

Formation of the Present List.

c. The National Defense Act as approved June 4, 1920, prescribed in detail the manner of forming the list in accordance with the above principle. When this single promotion list was authorized, the then existing inequalities resulting from the prior systems of promotion by regiment and by branch made it difficult to fix the proper positions of officers then in the service. This difficulty was greatly enhanced by reason of the fact that upon the list there were to be placed the names of a large number of officers of various antecedents who were to be later examined and appointed. The law governing the formation of the original list and the manner in which it was administered are so generally understood and so completely set forth elsewhere that, with one exception, the Board deems a discussion thereof unnecessary. The exception has to do with that part of the law requiring that captains and lieutenants shall be arranged among themselves according to commissioned service. The board which formed the promotion list interpreted this as meaning that all captains and lieutenants must be placed on one list in order of length of commissioned service, regardless of the grade held by them at the time either by virtue of the former promotion system or by virtue of original appointment. There has been, and continues to be, some criticism of this interpretation, and the contention is, that captains should have been arranged among themselves, first lieutenants among themselves, and second lieutenants among themselves, each grade being arranged according to length of commissioned service. It is frequently alleged that most of the dissatisfaction with the present promotion list is due to this alleged error in interpretation of the law. An examination of statements of members of Congress who were most intimately concerned with the drafting of the law shows conclusively whether or not the promotion-list board made an error in interpreting the will of Congress. Senator Wadsworth says:

"I remember very distinctly the long discussions indulged in by the members of the Military Committee of the Senate and the Military Committee of the House of Representatives concerning a proper system of promotion for officers in the Army. . . . The Senate Committee on Military Affairs . . . finally reached the conclusion that the formula which would operate most consistently and bring about by far the greatest measure of justice was 'length of commissioned service.' . . .

"We knew perfectly well that some majors would appear upon the promotion list above some lieutenant colonels, that some captains would appear above some majors, that some lieutenants, both first and second, would appear above some captains. . . . Especially was the Congress anxious to see to it that those emergency officers who were to be appointed to the Regular Army, most of them below field

Did You Read

the following important service stories:

Army: Congress Fight Near on Army's Strength; One Term Policy Established; Seek to Speed Army Housing; 25-Year Bill Planned; First Division and Ft. Snelling Horse Show Results.

Navy-U. S. M. C.: Appropriations for Navy Program Loom by Hon. Burton L. French; Law Forces Naval Engineer Shift; Warrant Bill Prepared; U. S. M. C. Duty in China to Be Permanent.

If not, you did not read the *Army and Navy Journal*. You cannot secure this vital information from any other source!

grade, should be so arranged on the promotion list as to most accurately conform to their relative experience during the war, credit being given them for service as emergency officers. . . . The Committee provided very clearly in the legislation, under the paragraph headed 'Fourth' in Section 24a, 'That these men should be placed upon the single list for promotion in accordance with the length of their commissioned service during the war and without regard to the grade in which they were appointed.' . . .

"I have never heard the intent of Congress questioned upon this matter until very recently. And while I cannot prophesy what future Congresses may do, I am convinced that the adoption of any other principle than that of 'length of commissioned service' will undermine the entire principle of the single list of promotion and destroy the very thing which Congress attempted to set up."

Senator, then Congressman, Greene says:

"Having in mind, therefore, the plain provisions of the law already quoted (i. e.) 'that names on the list shall be arranged, in general, so that the first name on the list shall be that of the officer having the longest commissioned service, the second name that of the officer having the next longest commissioned service, and so on,' 'those captains and lieutenants originally appointed since April 6, 1917, were to be 'arranged among themselves,' not by grades or by seniority in grades but in the order of their seniority of commissioned service, regardless of grades. . . .

"With the cases of Emergency officers taken into the Regular Army under the new law in the grades of captains and first and second lieutenants . . . here again it was made plain that these emergency officers taken into the second part of the Single List were to be arranged, not by grades, but among the Regulars already on that list and who had already been rearranged 'among themselves,' not by grades, but 'according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918.' . . .

"It is plain, then, that all these officers taken into the Regular Army since April 6, 1917, whether officers already in at the passage of the Army Reorganization Act or Emergency men to be taken in under the terms of that Act, were to be thrown into a pool together, so to say, regardless of present rank for the Regulars or grade at which taken in, if emergency men."

The above quotations certainly make it evident that the board which formed the original promotion list carried out absolutely the intent of Congress, its action in arranging captains and lieutenants on one list by length of service and regardless of grade, being exactly what Congress meant should be done. In this respect as in all others, therefore, it is concluded that the

(Please turn to Page 311.)

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Army Notes

PENDING the revision of Army regulations relative to ceremonies, the following recommendation of the Joint Army-Navy Boards as to precedence of the Army and Navy in parades is approved by the Secretary of War:

1. Cadets, United States Military Academy.
2. Midshipmen, United States Naval Academy.

3. Regular Army.
4. United States Marines.
5. United States Naval forces.
6. National Guard and Naval Reserve organizations which have been Federally recognized.

- a. National Guard organizations and b. Naval Reserve organizations.

7. Other organizations of the Organized Reserves, National Guard, Naval Militia, and training units in the order prescribed by the grand marshals of the parade.

An examination of applicants for appointment as Second Lieutenants, Medical Administrative Corps, Regular Army, will be held in the United States Army in the Philippine, Hawaiian and Panama Canal Departments and with the United States Army forces in China, from March 12 to 17, 1928, inclusive. Applications and requests for information concerning this examination should be addressed to The Adjutant General.

Maj. Malcolm Elliott, C. E., has arrived in Juneau, Alaska. He will relieve Maj. D. H. Gillette, C. E., who will remain in Alaska on other duties for the present.

Part I of the annual report of Maj. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, Chief of Engineers to Honorable Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, which has just been submitted to Congress, contains statistics which show that during the calendar year 1926, the tonnage of water-borne commerce reached a total, without duplication, of 540,500,000 tons, with a value of \$26,722,000,000.

With 522 stallions in service at the end of the fiscal year 1927, the Quartermaster General of the Army reports to the Secretary of War most encouraging results of the operation of the Army Horse Breeding Plan which makes the Army the greatest breeder of horses in the world. These stallions include 461 thoroughbred sires, 30 Arabs, 27 Morgans, one standard bred, two saddle bred and one hackney.

The War Department has approved the removal of 3d Corps Area headquarters from the Standard Oil Company Building in Baltimore to what was formerly the Public Health Service Building in that city. The transfer will be made by June 30, 1928, the date on which the present lease on the Standard Oil Building expires.

In order to fill 80 existing vacancies authorized by the President in the grade of second lieutenant in the Air Corps of the Regular Army, a special examination will be held by the War Department during the week of February 27-March 3, 1928.

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASS'N.

New Memberships—1st Lt. R. S. MacKie, Inf.; Capt. J. L. Meyer, Q. M. C.; 2nd Lt. J. A. Stewart, Inf.; 1st Lt. A. T. W. Moore, C. E.; Maj. E. W. Putney, C. A. C.; Warrent Officers W. M. Kushner and Arthur Matz, Maj. DeR. C. Cabell, O. D.; Capt. R. W. Brown, Inf.; 1st Lt. W. S. Winn, Jr., Inf.

Benefits Paid—2nd Lt. P. S. Graham, Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall.

Non-commissioned officer retired or active, 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th grade, for permanent duty with a Field Artillery Regiment of the Maryland Guard. Must be familiar with care and preservation of Field Artillery. Signal, Quartermaster and Engineer property, records pertaining thereto and also rationals. One loyal, honest, reliable, energetic and trustworthy. Active and willing to work. Splendid opportunity for the right man. About fifty hours work each week including three nights. State pay desired and qualifications when applying. (Summer encampment two weeks in summer.) For information communicate with Hdqs. 110th F. A., Pikesville, Md.

Q. M. C. Non-Com. Standing

BELOW is given the standing of Technical and Staff Sergeants on the eligible list for Master Sergeant Supply, Q. M. C. Subsequent issues will carry further standings of eligibles until the list is completed:

126, Sgt. 'J. P. Hunter; 50, Staff Sgts. 'F. H. Hildebrandt; 51, 'O. Hofer; 65, 'D. Kondos; 81, H. J. Alward; 89, 'A. Kely; 44, Tech. Sgts. 'A. P. Duff; 45, C. M. Miller; 46, C. C. Schaffer; 47, C. I. Hope; 48, E. Stanley; 49, R. L. Montague; 52, 'J. H. Mattoon; 53, J. Drew; 54, 'J. B. Rooney; 55, R. P. Rowell; 56, J. Kolar; 57, 'J. S. Greene; 58, A. W. Ginsberg; 59, P. J. Kirwan; 60, E. W. Lepine; 61, 'F. Murray; 62, T. O. Olson; 63, S. R. Malone; 64, L. Wright; 66, 'C. O. May; 67, W. F. Priest; 68, W. L. Henderson; 69, 'T. Shea; 70, F. E. Voyer; 71, J. E. Roberts; 72, J. Soto; 73, E. A. Supplee; 74, 'S. M. Brown; 75, L. K. Gushard; 76, C. F. Clark; 77, B. J. Slade; 78, C. W. Hammond; 79, T. J. Kirby; 80, M. Potter; 82, H. West; 83, W. R. Stevenson; 84, H. U. Little; 85, J. Woodson; 86, J. Metik; 87, 'T. E. Swain; 88, W. E. J. Quinn; 90, T. Bowan; 91, 'J. G. Farren; 92, H. F. Hanson; 93, F. A. Dunn; 94, J. J. Ahern; 95, J. A. Carden; 96, T. Mack; 97, C. G. Troyke; 98, G. Goetter; 99, E. M. Pillsbury; 100, G. C. Hall; 101, H. E. Slentz; 102, C. U. Stuart; 103, J. L. Thompson; 104, F. Krause; 105, J. Rowe; 106, H. J. Myers; 107, G. Bolwell; 108, 'J. C. Lewis; 109, G. Dietz; 110, W. A. Romig; 111, A. J. Ledou; 112, H. Ain; 113, H. O. Womack; 114, R. F. Griffith; 115, J. Ihle; 116, C. F. Glidewell; 117, R. B. Chesney; 118, J. E. Board; 119,

First Division Notes

THE 6th Field Artillery is now engaged in its annual service practice. The 1st Bn. will shortly be temporarily motorized in order to participate in the maneuver of motorized units next summer at Camp Meade. The annual training program of the regiment has just been issued. Liaison with infantry units will be stressed through the assistance of the air units at Edgewood and Aberdeen Arsenals. Eighteen regimental officers have volunteered to practice observation and are going up from time to time on this duty.

The 16th Infantry and the 1st Division received the announcement of the detail of Colonel Edward Croft, commanding the 16th Infantry at Governors Island, to be a member of the War Department General Staff with both pleasure and regret. The regiment and the division will lose a popular and efficient officer and the War Department General Staff will gain.

D. O'Herin; 120, 'F. Brand; 121, C. H. McVay; 122, J. F. Burt; 123, G. Foy; 124, P. T. Dezotell; 125, F. H. Scheeler; 127, V. C. Price; 128, J. Thompson; 129, 'E. McConnell; 130, 'T. B. Gatliffe; 131, 'J. H. Rowan. * Indicates 1924 examination.

Army Transport Sailings

CH. THIERRY left Panama Dec. 16, due to arrive at San Juan Dec. 19, leave Dec. 19 and arrive at New York Dec. 21. Scheduled to sail from New York March 7 for Panama and San Francisco.

Cambrai arrived at Honolulu Dec. 15, due to leave Dec. 22, and arrive at San Francisco Dec. 28. Scheduled to sail from San Francisco for Panama and New York Jan. 6.

St. Mihiel scheduled to sail from New York Dec. 21, arrive at Panama Dec. 27, leave Dec. 28, and arrive at San Francisco Jan. 7.

Thomas left Nagasaki Dec. 11, due to arrive at San Francisco Dec. 29. Scheduled to sail from San Francisco Jan. 13 for Manila.

(Anyone desiring further information concerning sailing dates of Army transports should address the query to the Transport Editor.)

(Further Army News will be found on the First Page, Pages 302, 303, 305, 307, 310, 311-323.)

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Army and Navy
U. S. M. C.-N. G.

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Coast Guard
Reserve Forces

DECORATIONS AWARD BILL URGED BY NAVY.

A BILL to allow officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to accept foreign medals, orders and decorations now in the custody of the Department of State is urged by the Navy Department. The Department advocates the inclusion of all the names in one bill authorizing acceptance instead of introducing separate bills in Congress for each officer.

The officers affected are: U. S. Navy, Vice Adm. G. H. Burrage, Rear Adms. H. P. Jones, P. Andrews, C. F. Hughes, T. P. Magruder, W. C. Cole, J. H. Dayton, Y. Stirling, jr., A. P. Niblack, ret., R. Welles, ret., A. B. Abele, T. L. Johnson, H. E. Lackey, S. W. Bryant, C. S. Freeman, K. G. Castleman, F. T. Evans, H. K. Cagg, A. Andrew, D. C. Hanrahan, ret., F. B. Freyer, W. F. Halsey, jr., D. W. Bagley, C. H. Woodward, Comdrs. A. T. Church, H. Delano, W. L. Beck, R. A. Spruance, A. G. Stirling, W. T. Smith, J. F. Shafroth, jr., J. James, G. H. Laird, Lt. Comdrs. M. Collins, J. M. Deem, J. R. Peterson, jr., A. Macomb, H. F. Kingman, W. S. Hans, D. C. Ramsey, A. W. Dunn, jr., H. O'D. Hunter, G. E. Brandt, W. C. Hayes, Lts. F. Welles, B. T. Talbott, D. L. Maderia, R. A. Ofstie, W. A. Brooks, Capt. C. S. Butler (M. C.), J. S. Woodward (M. C.), A. B. Clifford (M. C.), Comdrs. M. Boland (M. C.), R. H. Laning (M. C.), Lt. Comdrs. P. W. Wilson (M. C.), R. W. Hutchinson (M. C.), Rear Adm. S. McKowan (S. C.), ret., Capt. D. Potier (S. C.), N. E. Farwell (S. C.), J. D. Robnett (S. C.), E. D. Stanley (S. C.), W. J. Hine (S. C.), Comdr. Eugene Tricou (S. C.), R. E. Tod, U. S. N. R., and Comdr. J. L. Callan, U. S. N. R.

U. S. M. C.: Col. J. S. Turrill, Douglas C. MacDougal, Lt. Col. J. K. Tracy, Lt. Col. J. J. Meade, Maj. C. B. Matthews, S. M. Harrington, A. A. Vandegrift, H. L. Smith, W. H. Rupertus, A. H. Turnage, Capt. W. F. Beattie, L. J. Hughes, and Marine Gunner T. C. Laitsch.

SIXTY-EIGHT NAVY OFFICERS SELECTED FOR P. G. COURSES.

THIS week the Navy Department announced the selection of 44 officers for courses in mechanical, Diesel, electrical, aeronautical and communication, engineering and ordnance.

The selections follow:

Mechanical Engineering—Lt. W. N. Thornton, Lts. (j.g.) W. S. Bitler, W. A. Bowers, T. E. Boyce, T. J. Casey, J. E. Chapman, F. A. Edwards, P. D. Gold, jr., P. W. Haas, jr., W. M. Haynsworth, jr., R. C. Kephart, M. P. Kingsley, J. S. Keating, J. A. Morrow, J. E. Murphy, O. Rees, H. C. Robison, J. H. Schultz, R. M. Scruggs, E. R. Speery, R. N. Smoot, W. S. Taylor, W. H. von Dreele and F. W. Walton.

Diesel Engineering—Lt. W. G. Buch, Lts. (j.g.) G. T. Boldizar, C. J. Cater, R. L. Dennison, H. E. Eccles, L. D. Follmer, J. S. Hedrick, A. F. Junker, J. C. Lester, C. Moore and H. N. Williams.

Electrical Engineering—Lt. J. S. Freeman, Lts. (j.g.) H. T. Chase, H. H. Keith and D. E. Carlson.

Aeronautical Engineering—Lts. R. W. Bockius, W. H. Buracker, D. S. Fahrney and W. C. Gilbert, and Lt. (j.g.) R. E. Blick.

Communication Engineering: Lts. (j.g.) W. B. Ammon, G. J. Crosby, K. L. Forster, E. L. Fryberger, R. M. Huebl, A. V. Kastner, S. Lindsay, H. C. Moran, G. W. Neely, P. J. Neimo, E. H. Pierce, F. V. Rigler, D. F. J. Shea, R. M. Signer.

Ordnance: Lts. (j.g.) C. H. Bennett, jr., LeM. E. Crist, jr., H. D. Krick, W. K. Mendenhall, jr., K. M. McLaren, A. E. Uehlinger, P. C. Wirtz, F. S. Withington; Lts. W. C. Switzer and J. B. Sykes.

STIMSON APPOINTMENT TO PHILIPPINES LAUDED.

THE appointment of Hon. Henry L. Stimson, of New York, by President Coolidge to be Governor General of the Philippines to succeed the late Governor General Leonard Wood has been favorably received in Service circles and is taken as definite assurance that the foundation of the Philippine administration, so ably laid by General Wood, will continue.

By his appointment of Mr. Stimson, who was Secretary of War under the administration of William Howard Taft, President Coolidge cut the Gordian Knot caused by the factions who were either for or against the appointment of a military man. Mr. Stimson's experience qualifies him to understand the military viewpoint without being predominantly military minded, it is stated.

Born in 1867, Mr. Stimson is a graduate of Yale University and of the Harvard Law School and for many years was associated in the practice of law with Elihu Root. He served as Secretary of War under the administration of President Taft where he gained an enviable reputation with the Service and a wide understanding of the Army. During the World War Mr. Stimson volunteered his services and was commissioned a major in the Judge Advocate General's Department. He was subsequently transferred and commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the 305th Field Artillery, later being promoted to colonel in command of the Thirty-first Field Artillery, with which outfit he served in France.

UNUSUAL BILLS AFFECTING SERVICES INTRODUCED.

FOUR unusual pieces of legislation concerning the Military and Naval Services have been introduced to date.

The first of these is a bill sponsored by Representative LaGuardia, of New York, for the purpose of protecting officers of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps who are called by Committees of the House and Senate to testify concerning matters before such Committees. The bill provides that no such officer shall be transferred, demoted, reprimanded, disciplined or otherwise punished on account of having testified before a Committee, or for having given information to any Committee of the House or Senate, when such testimony was in response to questions or request for information by a standing or special Committee of the House or Senate.

The second, by Mr. Tillman, of Arkansas, limits the penalty which may be imposed for violation of the Ninety-sixth Article of War and provides that no officer, soldier or sailor of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, who heretofore or hereafter is awarded the Congressional Medal or the Distinguished Service Cross, found guilty of violating the Ninety-sixth Article of War, shall be deprived of rank, pay or allowances for a period exceeding 30 days.

The third is a measure backed and introduced by Mr. Wurzbach, of Texas, authorizing an annual appropriation of \$400,000 for the recreation, amusement, comfort and health of the Army.

The fourth of these bills is sponsored by Mr. Fisher, of Tennessee, and authorizes an annual appropriation for the payment of expenses for the entertainment of guests of the Army, especially distinguished foreigners and Naval officers.

U. S. M. C. LIEUTENANTS ORDERED TO BASIC COURSE.

SIX SECOND LIEUTENANTS of the Marine Corps are being returned from the Third Brigade, China, to the United States for the Basic Course, beginning Feb. 27, 1928. They are: Lts. R. J. Delacy, C. Williams, B. H. iKrk, R. C. Scollin, W. D. Saunders, D. M. Shoup, W. E. Griffith and E. B. Ryan.

BACHELOR OFFICERS' LEGISLATION PLANNED.

DISCRIMINATION in the 1922 Navy Pay Bill against bachelor officers is to be removed if plans now under consideration by the Navy Department materialize. In the Bureau of Navigation legislation is being prepared for submission to Congress with departmental backing to so amend the law as to remove what is, in effect, a difference in the pay of married and single officers. While the basic pay is, of course, the same in the different grades, the dependency allowances constitute a difference in pay between married officers with dependents and bachelors without dependents. In actual application an unmarried officer in the grade of captain, commanding a ship, may be receiving a smaller pay check each month than one of his married subordinates and an unmarried rear admiral at sea, having no dependents, receives about the same emolument as some of the commanders and lieutenant commanders serving under him.

Characterized as "vicious in principle," this discrimination, a form of class legislation, is believed by the department to be unfair and conducive to a lowering of morale. That it affects the great majority of unmarried officers is a foregone conclusion in view of the fact that restrictions imposed by various rulings of the comptroller general make it difficult and embarrassing to establish the dependency of a mother when she has any other means of support whatever.

What procedure will be followed is still under consideration. In some quarters it is held that it will be necessary to change the whole underlying principle of the 1922 Act to remedy the evil.

ARMY BANDMASTER LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

PROPOSING that the position of Bandmaster in the Army shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, a bill has been introduced by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, to accomplish this end. This measure is not expected to receive the approval of the War Department.

It is held by War Department officials that action of this sort would ultimately work to the disadvantage, not only of the Service, but of the bandmasters themselves, inasmuch as the rank of second lieutenant would be the acme of their promotion and would cause them to retain that rank during years when their immediate contemporaries and associates would be many years their juniors. Not only has this phase of the question been considered by the War Department, but it is further contended that the bandmaster's entire time is spent in direct personal contact with enlisted personnel and that by placing them within the commissioned ranks they would lose the closeness of this contact.

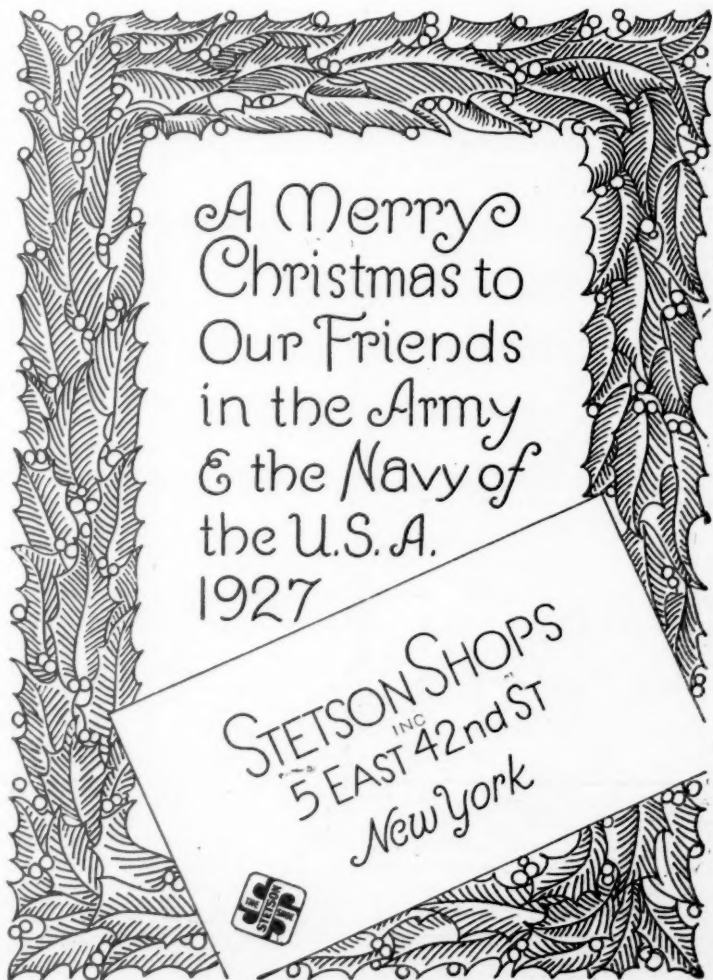
Suggestions have been made of the advisability of an attempt to create a special "commissioned warrant" grade in order to care for bandmasters and other specialists, similar to the grades of the Naval Service, and it is believed that approval of a movement of this sort would be granted by the War Department, even including a corresponding reasonable increase in pay and allowances.

If such a move is made, it is believed, there is far greater chance of its achieving success than any attempt to summarily confer commissioned grades for the performance of this class of duty.

GENERAL SALTZMAN TO RETIRE JANUARY 8.

MAJOR GENERAL C. McKEAN SALTZMAN, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer, has announced his intention of retiring from active service as of January 8, 1928.

While General Saltzman's action does not come as a great surprise to those close to him, much speculation has been heard as to his probable future connections in civil life. As yet General Saltzman, it is understood, has not definitely decided just what he will do, although rumor has it that he is considering an extremely attractive offer from a nationally known corporation.



THE U. S. NAVY THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy Notes

THE following is the standing of the highest of the following class of ships in the United States Navy in Engineering for the year to November 1, 1927:

Destroyer Class—1, Meyer; 2, La Vallette; 3, Litchfield; 4, Mullany; 5, Kane; 6, McCawley; 7, Noa; 8, Yarborough; 9, Marcus, and 10, Barry.

The new aircraft carrier U. S. S. Saratoga has been assigned with her home port as San Pedro, Calif., effective Jan. 26, 1928. The Lexington was commissioned at 10 a. m., Dec. 14, at the plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, Mass.

The following commissions have been issued in the U. S. Naval Reserve by the Secretary of the Navy:

Ens. B. Everett, Oakland, Calif.; Lt. W. E. Lees, Norfolk, Va.; Electrician F. J. Moumbow, Cristobal, C. Z.; Lt. J. M. Rutherford, New York, N. Y.; Ens. W. G. Sawyer, Braintree Highlands, Mass.; Lt. W. S. Woodfill, Mackinaw Island, Mich.; Lt. (j.g.) M. M. De Wolf, Elkins Park, Pa.

Navy Dental Corps

CHANGES in stations and duties of Naval Dental Officers have been recommended as follows:

Comdr. E. W. Lacy, who has recently returned from the Asiatic Station, to duty at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois; Lt. Comdr. F. L. Morey, to Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.; A. R. Gleitsman, to U. S. Naval Hospital, New York; A. H. Hettler, to First Brigade, U. S. Marines, Port au Prince, Haiti; Lts. R. H. Fladland, to U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.; R. A. Berry, to the U. S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; C. E. Reynolds, to N. T. S., San Diego, Calif.; R. P. Morse, to the Asiatic Station; H. C. Lowery, to Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.; R. B. Putnam, to the N. T. S., Hampton Roads, Va.; V. H. Traxler, to the U. S. S. Saratoga.

Lts. (j.g.) R. D. Pitton, to Naval Dental School, Washington, D. C.; R. W. Malone, to the Naval Dental School, Wash., D. C.; H. J. MacInnis, to the Naval Dental School, Wash., D. C.; A. Dinsmore, to the Naval Dental School, Wash., D. C.; J. L. Frisby, to the Naval Dental School, Wash., D. C.

Lt. (j.g.) F. McK. Ingersoll has been found qualified for promotion to the next higher grade. Lt. (j.g.) E. O. Andersen, recently appointed in the Dental Corps, has been recommended for duty at the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina.

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Annual Navy Reports Released

INCREASE of the enlisted strength of the Navy and the necessity of increasing the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy to provide officers needed in the future are two needs of the Navy strongly stressed in the annual report of Secretary Wilbur.

The report, which summarizes the more detailed reports of the different chiefs of bureaus also brings out the necessity for greater expenditures on ships and material if the Navy is to maintain a high state of efficiency and approximate the strength provided for by the Washington Conference. In addition to the need for more officers, men and ships, the Secretary points out the mounting cost of keeping the fleet in condition as the ships grow older and the increasing complexity of the fighting equipment which adds to the strength of the upkeep of the Navy.

Of especial importance, the Secretary said, is the continuation of the intensive research to keep the Navy ready and to add to the value of war materiel already on hand, and declares that the great value and wide scope of the work of the United States Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue, D. C., warrant an expansion of its facilities.

With reference to the condition of the fleet, the Secretary says the battleships are in substantially the same material condition that they were a year ago, the funds available making it possible to take care of only urgent and necessary repairs, with no provision made for important major alteration needed to keep the fleet in prime condition.

Discussing the increased cost of repairs and upkeep of the aging ships, he cites as an example the average cost of a destroyer overhaul and repair, which, he says, has increased in the past three years from about \$16,000 to \$25,000 under engineering and from \$8,000 to \$12,000 under construction and repair.

Constantly growing demands for more personnel in the rapidly expanding aeronautical branch of the Navy is one of a number of factors that make it essential, in the opinion of the Secretary, that the number of appointees to the Naval Academy be increased from 3 to 5.

The continued progress in the design and performance of aircraft during the year, the report said, was particularly gratifying to the department.

Secretary Wilbur makes an appeal for an increased initial clothing allowance to men just enlisting in the service. The present allowance of \$100 is insufficient, he says. After this allowance the men are required to purchase their own clothing, and this results in requiring recruits to go into debt before they leave training stations or just after their assignment to ships at sea. The depression felt by the men who are in debt and are, perhaps, criticized for not using clothes or toilet articles which they are unable to buy is a bad factor in their morale. This state of affairs, he continues, should be avoided in the Navy, and he said that legislation is being proposed to correct it.

Not a small section of the report is given over to the discussion of the oil reserves, including a history of the famous oil cases, civil and criminal, up to the recent Sinclair-Fall conspiracy trial here.

He says that the shutting down of producing wells in the naval reserve has given an excellent opportunity to study the effect of the new policy of conservation, and it is not too much to say it has already justified that policy, particularly in the event of agreements for compensatory royalty from adjoining wells in lieu of offsetting wells in the reserves.

The Asiatic Fleet and the special service squadron bore the brunt of the year's peace-time activities. The situation in China called for extensive additions to the fleet and unusual activity in the protection of American lives and property in areas affected by the Chinese disturbances.

Bureau of Navigation

Two major problems in the administration of matters affecting both officers and men confront the Bureau of Navigation, according to the report of Rear Adm. Richard H. Leigh. First the provision and administration of the personnel of the present Navy, with a view to its maintenance at maximum efficiency; and, second, provision for personnel in the future. With regard to officer personnel, the problem of provision for the future is exceptionally important, because of the far greater time necessary to train an officer than an enlisted man. The details of officer personnel may then be discussed under the general divisions of distribution, as affecting the Navy at present; training, to fit officers once in the Navy for future duties of greater responsibilities; and of procurement, to insure an adequate future supply of officers.

An appeal and a logical argument for an increase of enlisted strength of the Navy is shown in the report. For the next fiscal year the operating force, requires a minimum of 85,558 men for peace-time operation of ships in commission only. This does not include the men necessary to carry out the nucleus crew system, to provide an adequate number of men for Chinese and Central American waters, nor to provide adequately in certain essential shore activities. In face of this, the Navy is allowed only 83,250 men for the fiscal year 1928.

Estimated maximum requirements for 1929, based on 95 per cent allowances for

battleships, 85 per cent allowance for destroyers and no additional men for nucleus crews, is 88,787.

The Naval Academy class graduating in June, 1927, brought the total of line officers to full authorized strength and the line situation is improving with experience gained by officers in the last few large classes.

The total number of losses during the fiscal year 1926, from causes other than expiration of enlistment, was 9,798. The same number for 1927 was 9,279. Reenlistments for the past year compare favorably with previous years when due allowance is made for the large number of first enlistments which expired during the year. Desertions increased, but considering that first enlistments during 1927 were about twice those of 1926, net desertions, 1,092, compare favorably with those in 1926, which were 692. There were 1,861 men given bad conduct discharges, 672 dishonorable discharges, 655 as undesirable, and 101 for inaptitude.

Construction and Repairs

Expenditures for the fiscal year 1927 for the Bureau of Construction and Repair were approximately \$46,000,000, according to the report of Rear Adm. J. D. Beuret, and construction of six light cruisers were started during the year. The report shows that of the ships under construction during the previous year the two airplane carriers have been completed and commissioned.

The report shows that plans for the modernization of the Oklahoma and Nevada have been further developed as a result of the studies of the battleships formerly modernized, and that the plans include the elevation of the turret guns and the replacement of the present antiaircraft battery by a battery of five-inch antiaircraft guns.

Bureau of Aeronautics

"Aviation is in its infancy" is no longer an accurate statement according to the annual report of Rear Adm. William A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, in summarizing the achievements in aeronautics during 1927.

Dealing with personnel for the five-year program, he shows that where the training of midshipmen in rudiments of aviation has proved successful, progress in the training of reserves has not been as rapid as is believed necessary, the necessity for training large numbers of reserve aviators being apparent. The five-year program for reserve units also should go through and increased funds are necessary. It is also essential that reasonable increases in civilian personnel for the five-year program be authorized.

Strong recommendation for completing the aircraft carrier tennage permitted by the Washington Conference is made and recommendation for catapults for destroyers and auxiliaries are also included. The report shows that at the close of the year the personnel engaged in naval aviation work included 580 officers and enlisted pilots, 12 officer observers, 4,482 officers and enlisted men in ground work and 2,380 civilian employees. In a total of 103,392 flying hours during the year there were 26 fatalities and 224 crashes. In accordance with the development of the five-year program there were on hand 351 modern planes at the beginning of the year.

Bureau of Yards and Docks

The report of Rear Adm. Luther E. Gregory, C. E. C., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, shows that expenditures for work performed under the supervision of this bureau during the fiscal year 1927 totaled \$11,696,680.75 against \$11,476,198.12 for 1926. One hundred and forty-six public works contracts were awarded during the year and 126 closed. Since July 1 of this year 49 public works contracts have been awarded and 34 closed. One hundred and five contracts are now open. The largest project covered by contract was the improvement of the channel and harbor at Pearl Harbor, for which two contracts were made in December, 1926, involving approximately \$4,362,000.

Pointing out that a survey made of lightning and fire hazards at ammunition depots show that the protection from lightning is most inadequate, a feature heretofore regarded as of little importance, the report says that items have been included in the estimates for better protection of explosives' storage from lightning. Stressing the need

(Continued on Next Page.)

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Marine Corps Notes

REAR ADM. F. C. BILLARD, U. S. C.

G. Commandant of the Coast Guard, was the guest of honor and speaker of the evening at the meeting of the District of Columbia Chapter Marine Corps Reserve Officers' Association, held at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13. Maj. J. C. Fegan, U. S. M. C., was also a guest of the Chapter.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Second Lts. Donald C. O'Regan, pres.; Bertram Kalisch, vice-pres., and Paul Sullivan, secy-treas. They succeed Capt. Harvey L. Miller, John W. Ketcham and Second Lt. O. V. Sisson.

Tomorrow a service in honor of the United States Marine Corps will be conducted by Comdr. M. M. Witherspoon, U. S. N., at 3 p. m. in Old Pohick Church, Va.

(Further Navy-U. S. M. C. News will be found on the First Page, Pages 302, 303, 305, 307, 310, 315-324.)

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Annual Navy Reports

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

for additional officers in the corps, the report concludes as follows:

"Numerous studies of the commissioned personnel situation as affecting the corps have been made by the chief of bureau and the results have invariably shown that a strength of the corps based on 2 per cent of the number of line officers is not adequate. This corps is the only one performing work for both the Navy and Marine Corps whose strength is not based on the personnel of both branches of the service. Previous annual reports have recommended that the strength of the corps be from 125 officers to 4 per cent of the number of line officers. It is not believed desirable to recommend that the strength of this corps be placed at a specific number, as 125, as such action would not permit uniformity in calculating the number of staff officers within the service. Neither is it felt that there is need for a corps strength of 4 per cent of the number of line officers. But it is considered reasonable and logical to ask that its strength be made 2 per cent of the number of line officers and marine officers, as the work of the corps is performed for both the Navy and Marine Corps. A recent study of the personnel situation discloses the need for 134 officers. This is 24 more than the authorized strength of the 110. If the number is based on both the Navy and Marine Corps as recommended it will give a strength of 133. The chief of bureau feels that the department should recommend to Congress that the necessary legislation be passed to accomplish this, as this action is justified by data in the possession of the bureau."

Hydrographic Office.

In the annual report of the Hydrographic Office, Capt. W. C. Crosby, U. S. N., pays a tribute to "the high spirit of loyalty of the employees of the Hydrographic Office, which has continued in spite of the uncertainties and delays incident to reclassification. It is exceedingly gratifying to record, in spite of unusual demands made on the limited personnel, the work has been enthusiastically carried on with uniform cheerfulness, smoothness and efficiency, showing evidence of high morale."

Naval Observatory.

Necessity for an increase in the appropriations for the general repairs and upkeep of the buildings, grounds and roads, together with the general work of proper maintenance of a public reservation is shown in the annual report of Capt. Edwin P. Pollock, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory. One of the outstanding features in the detailed report of the activities of the observatory, as shown by the report, is the design of a new bubble sextant by the late Lt. Comdr. Noel Davis in cooperation with Mr. M. L. Radford, of the Bureau of Ordnance, "which gives promise of being the best solution yet offered for the use of a bubble for the artificial horizon. Ten of these instruments are being manufactured for the Navy, and it is expected that they will mark a great advance in this type of instrument."

Naval Operations.

First official announcement of the Navy Department's plans for repairing the laid up destroyer fleet is made in the annual report of Adm. E. W. Elberle, Chief of Naval Operations, during 1927.

Pointing out that it would require eight months to prepare the ships at San Diego and at Philadelphia for service, the report says:

"Recognizing the potential value of these vessels and the importance of having them ready promptly in an emergency, the Chief of Naval Operations has recommended and the Secretary of the Navy has approved a project to accomplish this, which will cost about \$16,000,000 and will extend over a period of four years. At the end of that time it is expected that they will have been repaired, provided with equipment, and given a minimum of alterations necessary to make them promptly available in an emergency as satisfactory units of the fleet. Plans are in hand in regard to the expenditure of the first year's funds, totaling \$1,000,000. This contemplates placing in readiness two squadrons of destroyers and four light mine layers."

Bureau of Ordnance.

Defense against aircraft has been occupying much of the attention of the Bureau of Ordnance as shown in the annual report submitted by Rear Adm. C. C. Bloch, which, after pointing out that the sensational flights of the past year have caused a greatly increased interest in aviation and may have the effect of causing highly imaginative idea of the possibility of air-

craft for military purposes," declares that "there can be no question as to the value and necessity of aircraft for the naval service."

After summarizing the detail, gradual development of anti-aircraft guns, the report says that "the development of the towed sleeve target has done probably as much as any other thing to put naval anti-aircraft gunnery on its feet" and, followed by the introduction of anti-aircraft range finders and by plotting ranges and elevations the altitude and speed of approach could be fairly well determined.

Declaring that the improved anti-aircraft battery already tested in the fleet will be at least the equal of those of any other navy, the report says that in their final form it is believed they will furnish as effective a defense against aircraft as that against destroyers, submarines or any other form of attack which ships must encounter.

Bureau of Engineering.

Calling attention to the highest standard of self-maintenance by the ships of the fleet, the annual report of Rear Adm. John Halligan, jr., shows that the needs of the fleet were more nearly met during 1927 than had been possible for several years past. The navy yards not only kept up with the outstanding workload of machinery repairs, but have actually reduced it.

Such major work was accomplished as the retubing of boilers and condensers, the lifting of turbines, installation of pumps and machine tools, renewal of propellers, large welding jobs ordinarily performed by the navy yards, and the replacement of complete submarine storage batteries. The value of the material worked into title D repairs by the ships' forces for the past four years is as follows:

1924, \$513,000; 1925, \$1,121,000; 1926, \$1,429,000; 1927, \$1,599,000.

Judge Advocate General.

The report of Rear Adm. E. H. Campbell, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, shows that at the close of the last fiscal year there were some 215 cases in admiralty remaining in the files of the office and that during the current year 88 new cases of collisions involving naval vessels were received. Many of them were not of the class which the Navy Department is authorized to adjust and a few of them are the subjects of suits by or against the Government on account of suits threatened.

Marine Corps.

The United States Marine Corps contained an average enlisted strength during 1927 of 47,985 men, according to the report of the Major General Commandant, Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune. Pointing out that the maintenance of a small guard of 2,520 Marines for a four months' period, the use of Marines in China and Nicaragua in the Expeditionary Forces still on duty there left little opportunity for the usual training of the organized combat units, the report says nothing has been lost in efficiency; on the contrary, the experience and knowledge gained as a result of this active service has made the corps more than ever ready for whatever may be required of it in the future.

In conclusion General Lejeune said: "I wish to invite your attention to the effective accomplishments of the large Expeditionary Forces dispatched to foreign parts and of the organizations composing the mail guards. The former, mobilized with speed and skill, conducted the delicate problems confronting them with zeal and foresight; while the latter never failed to render the dispatch of mails safe from the depredations of all bandits. You may be sure some most trying situations have been met by the officers and men composing the above mentioned forces, and the effective manner in which they have all been solved confirms my pride and confidence in the corps."

NATIONAL SOJOURNERS.

Springfield (Mo.), Chapter.

On Dec. 14, Capt. Geo. F. Unmacht, National Secretary, granted charter to Springfield, Missouri Chapter No. 84, National Sojourners. Petition for charter was signed by the following: Col. D. H. Silsby, Med. Res.; 1st Lt. C. J. Benning, Dental Res.; Major J. L. Heckenlively, Eng. Res.; Lt. C. G. Mark, Q. M. Res.; Maj. H. R. Awbrey, Q. M. Res.; 1st Lt. J. H. Karchmer, Q. M. Res.; 2d Lt. K. F. Lloyd, Q. M. Res.; R. F. Lee, Inf. Res.; Lt. Col. R. E. Truman, Inf., Nat.-Guard; Lt. Curtie C. Gates, C. A., National Guard.

?

THE Cuban Congress has voted Mrs. Leonard Wood, widow of Maj. Gen. Wood, a pension of \$500 monthly.

The United States Government allows Mrs. Wood a pension of \$30 monthly.

Five D. F. C.'s Are Awarded

THE Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to the following officers and men of the United States Navy and United States Marine Corps:

Lt. Col. T. C. Turner, U. S. M. C.
Lt. Comdr. R. R. Paunack, U. S. N.
Lt. B. G. Bradley, U. S. M. C.
Lt. L. H. M. Sanderson, U. S. M. C.
Gunnery Sgt. C. W. Rucker, U. S. M. C.

WARRANT PAY BILL STUDIED.

THE BILL prepared by the Navy Department concerning the pay of Warrant and Chief Warrant officers of the Navy has been under consideration during the week by officers in the War Department. This is in accordance with an inter-department agreement that proposals by one Department for legislation amendatory of the Joint Pay Act should be submitted to the other Departments for an expression of their views.

It is understood that the proposal of the Navy Department has the approval of the Coast Guard and Marine Corps authorities, but representatives of the War Department have expressed the view that that Department is not concerned with the proposal so far as it affects the Commissioned Warrant Officers, as the Army has no corresponding group of officers, but feels that the establishment of one rate of pay only (sea pay) for warrant officers would disturb the pay parity existing between the Warrant officers of the Navy and the Warrant officers of the Army in favor of the Navy and therefore has not the concurrence of the War Department.

It is understood that officials of the War Department who are familiar with the Pay Act concur in the view that it was the obvious intention of Congress to abolish the two rates of pay (at sea and on shore) in the Navy and that if it can be said that Warrant officers of the two services do not fairly correspond in the character of their duties the War Department would prefer to say that the Navy proposal for the relief of its own Warrant officers did not concern the Department.

U. S. M. C. Orders

December 10, 1927.

Maj. L. E. Fagan, for treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y.; Capt. H. Hardy, A. P. M., to MB, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. A. J. Burks, to Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Calif.; 2nd Lt. C. R. Freeman, to MD, U. S. S. Lexington; W. A. Page, to East Coast of the United States in accordance with recommendation of a Board of Medical Survey; Qm. Chk. E. E. Barde, to Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Dec. 13, 1927.

2d Lt. F. K. Clements, jr., resignation accepted to take effect Dec. 20, 1927.

Chf. Mar. Gnr. J. J. Mahoney to 1st Brigade, Haiti, via the U. S. S. Kittery sailing from Hampton Roads, Va., on or about Jan. 4.

Chf. Qm. Chk. F. I. Van Anden to M. B., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va.

Qm. Chk. R. Ellis ordered to special temporary duty beyond the seas with the 3d Brigade, China, via the U. S. S. Henderson scheduled to sail from San Diego, Calif., on or about Jan. 7, 1927.

Dec. 14, 1927.

2d Lt. P. K. Smith relieved from temporary duty beyond the seas with the Third Brigade, China, and ordered to the United States for further orders to M. B., Quantico, Va.

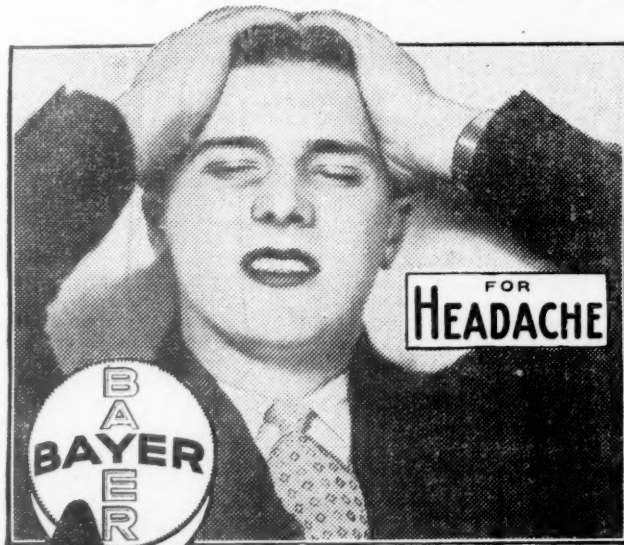
U. S. Fleet Directory

THE complete list of naval vessels will be published in our next issue. The following are changes in locations of vessels, in addition to those published Dec. 10:

Arctic, San Diego, Calif.; Arcostock, San Pedro, Calif.; Asheville, Canton, China; Avocet, Bittern and Heron, Manila, P. I.; Brazos, Port Arthur, Boston, Mass.; Cincinnati and Marblehead, Manila, P. I.; Cheyenne, Hampton Roads, Va.; Decatur, San Diego, Calif.; Denver, Boston to Cristobal, C. Z.; Detroit, Villefranche, France; Doyen, Bremerton, Wash.; Farquhar, Bremerton to San Diego; Hannibal, Key West to Survey Grounds; Holland, S-24, S-27, S-28, S-29, S-44, S-45, S-46, S-47, San Diego, Calif.

J. D. Edwards, Smith-Thompson, Barker and Whipple, Villefranche, France; Paul Jones, Manila, P. I.; Lexington, Quincy, Mass.; Lark and Mallard, Boston, Mass.; Ludlow, Burns, Tanager and Whippoorwill, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; Memphis, Philadelphia, Pa.; McLeish and Edsall, Cavite, P. I.; Monocacy, Yangtze River cruise; Neches, Balboa to San Pedro, Calif.; New York, Balboa to San Pedro, Calif.; Niagara, Guantanamo to Philadelphia, Pa.; Nokomis, Isabella, Cuba; O-4, New London to Portsmouth, N. H.

Pampana, Canton, China; Peary, Manila, P. I.; Pillsbury, Wuhu, China; Pope, Shanghai, China; Pecos, Chinwangtao, China; Richmond, Cavite, P. I.; Sandpiper, Hampton Roads, Va.; Shawmut, Boston, Mass.; Seward, Noa and Pruitt, Olongapo, P. I.; S-1, Newport, R. I.; S-8, Provincetown, Mass.; S-9 and S-13, Portsmouth to New London; Texas, Cristobal to New York, N. Y.; Utah, Boston, Mass., and Villalobos, Hankow, China.



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JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, President and Publisher.
Architects Building, 1800 E. Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Subscription Rates: \$4 a year to service members and their families, \$6 a year to civilians and organizations. Subscriptions payable in advance. Domestic postage prepaid. Postage to Canada and all other countries, \$1 additional. When changing your address please give the old as well as the new.

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1927.

By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.—THE LIBERTY SONG.

WE PRESENT in this week's issue the text of the report of the Board of Generals on the promotion situation. The conclusions of that Board, particularly with respect to the elimination of officers, will precipitate a controversy which will find reverberations in the meetings of the Military Committees of the Senate and House. The point which will be especially subject to criticism is that which permits the separation of an officer even after he has passed an examination to secure the required attrition.

The report is of vital interest to every officer of the Service. That Congress may be fully informed as to the views entertained respecting it, we are throwing open our columns to all who desire to comment upon it. We believe it imperative that the opinions held should be brought publicly to the notice of the Committees, and, therefore, we urge officers to express them in letters to the editor. Take your pen in hand immediately and let us hear from you!

IN URGING THE adoption of a suitable uniform for enlisted men, the Board perhaps went outside the scope of its instructions. But, after all, appearance has a great deal to do with the establishment of a proper morale, and the Board, therefore, was justified in giving consideration to this subject. We have learned since the estimates went to Congress that the Chief of Staff included an estimate for such a uniform in his original budget, but it was disapproved by the Secretary of War and consequently failed to reach General Lord. However, through the Board of Generals the matter obtained the consideration of the Budget, which disapproved it on the ground that it is in conflict with the financial program of the President. There is a great deal of sentiment throughout the Army for such improvement, and it is to be expected the suggestion will receive the consideration of Congress.

FOR the first time since 1922, the American Navy is in a fair way to regain its international status and prestige guaranteed by the 1916 Building Program and to be in a position to afford the protection and security to the country expected of it.

Adoption of the naval program submitted by Secretary Wilbur to Congress this week, with the approval of President Coolidge, will go far toward remedying the deficiencies that have existed since the Washington Conference and will round out the Fleet in most effective fashion.

By an action characteristically American, the President has paved the way for a return to the maintenance of an adequate naval defense. No half way measure here. The program is predicated on the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy and comprises, almost in its entirety, the provisions of the first five years of the Board's Twenty-Year Program.

There is every indication that the program will be welcomed by Congress and there is reason to believe that in adopting it, provision will also be made to go even further and include the few recommendations of the General Board that are eliminated.

This is the only logical answer that America could make to the refusal of Great Britain at Geneva to cooperate and make arms limitation possible.

ANOTHER OF THE celebrated fourteen points of Woodrow Wilson history is passing into the discard. We are reminded of the fact by an interview attributed to Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary. Sir Austen argued that the tripartite naval conference at Geneva last summer was an unfortunate example of going into a conference without having at first ascertained what sort of agreement might be expected.

Shades of President Wilson! Once we heard a great deal about open covenants openly arrived at. The British appeared especially anxious for the observance of this principle, and we in the United States leaned back comfortably in our chairs and exclaimed: "At least secret diplomacy, which brought about the Great War, is ended." The free discussion at Geneva showed the American people where the British stood in the matter of naval armament and where we stood. The result will be a bigger and a better American Fleet. No wonder Sir Austen wants the cards stacked before they are played!

LIEUT. C. C. CHAMPION, U. S. N., has been given credit for the highest heavier-than-air flight. The record was established by the instruments he gallantly saved at the peril of his life. Surely the feat is worthy of official recognition. We have been anticipating the award of the air medal to Lieutenant Champion, but for some reason, which we do not understand, the Navy Department has taken no action. Rear Admiral Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, is an outstanding administrator, whose gracious recognition of achievements of his subordinates has helped enormously to create the naval flying esprit which exists. We believe Admiral Moffett, with the facts before him, will not hesitate to recommend Lieutenant Champion for the recognition he emphatically deserves.

ALLEGED SUPPRESSION of news relative to the development of a new air bomb has aroused the *Aero Digest* to make the charge that the Navy Department was inspired by the fear that published reports might help the aircraft appropriations at the expense of cruiser appropriations. It is not the practice of the American any more than that of other navies to herald the result of promising experiments. The advantage of secrecy is obvious. However, the failure to make a public statement concerning the test off the Capes during the week of October 17 has given the *Aero Digest* an opportunity to revive the suggestion of the obsolescence of surface craft. It is to be regretted with Congress in the generous mood it is toward national defense that any such charge should be made at this time. The two Houses intend to grant increases to the Air Forces and to the Fleet, and we are hopeful that controversy will not limit the action their members indicate they will take.

SERVICE HUMOR

FIERY CONVERSATION.

Sweet Young Thing—Why, Officer! Are you going to give me a summons? Traffic Officer—Oh, no; I'm just writing a rebuke to the Fire Chief for parking his hydrants in inconvenient places.

WATCH MEDICINE.

Leatherneck—Hey, whatcha smearin' yeast on your watch for? Soldier—Doesn't this label say, "for that run-down feeling?"

FOR SHAVETALES—

It is war time. Seeing a khaki-clad figure passing, the private called out:

"Hey, Buddie, gimme a light."

The other obligingly held out a burning match.

The doughboy, looking up to thank his "buddie," discovered to his amazement the star of a brigadier.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said, "I didn't mean any disrespect. I didn't notice you was a general."

"That's all right, Buddie," said the General—who apparently was a regular "guy"—"but you should thank God I wasn't a second lieutenant."

—Manchester Guardian.

THE TRUTH THAT HURTS!

O. A. O.: "How could you live without me?"

2d Lt.: "Much cheaper!"

NO FOOLIN'?

Hostess: "Do you ever drink intoxicating liquor?"

Major: "Madam, before I can answer that question I must know whether it is an inquiry or an invitation."

A HIGH PRIVATE.

"You know nothing about children. I brought up five of them. What did you ever bring up?"

"When I was in the Army I brought up the rear."

A SOFT DETAIL.

Colored Pvt.: "What do you do for a living, Mose?"

Mose: "Ah, manage a laundry."

Colored Pvt.: "What's the name of your laundry?"

Mose: "Liza."

A COMPROMISE.

"Bill had a bad cold and he was undecided as to whether he should stuff it or starve it."

"What did he finally do?"

"Flooded it."

A SPANISH JOKE.

Caradachufu, who is very homely, says to some friends: "Yesterday I had a terrible scare. On entering my house I soon found myself confronting a frightful monster. Do you know what it was?"

"Yes," said one of his hearers, "a mirror."

—Sent by Brig. Gen. H. A. Reed.

Aviate Your Wits

"OUR" Mr. Plakplah, alias the Humor Editor, begs us to announce that he is still doing business at the old stand and that if you have any jokes that are not too threadbare and absolutely demode he will call for them in his unlettered wagon upon the receipt of a postcard from you. On second thought we advise your using the air mail to forward them to this office as it might expedite matters and assure an earlier publication of a perfectly screaming joke.

WHEN YOU ARE TRANSFERRED

ASK the Journal about living conditions, etc., at the Post to which you have been directed to proceed.

All questions will be answered by Capt. Charles J. Sullivan, 26th Infantry, U. S. A., author of "Army Posts and Towns," who has made a thorough study of conditions and facilities at all Army Posts.

S. McK. B.: Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, is near Indianapolis and may be reached by hourly service of the Union Traction Company. A private car is not a necessity but is desirable. The main roads in the vicinity are paved and are open to traffic the year round. Small children attend graded school at Lawrence, Indiana, while high school students attend the school in Indianapolis. White or colored servants may be secured at ten dollars per week. Three markets deliver groceries and food supplies at the Post. The Commissary has but limited supplies. There are excellent shops of all types in Indianapolis. Sufficient quarters exist so that no officers are on a commutation status although some of these quarters are not desirable. Visiting officers may be accommodated in limited numbers at the Officers' Club. There are ample hotels and apartments in Indianapolis. There are golf and tennis courts with special low rates in clubs and country clubs. The climate is typical middle west weather—hot in summer and cold in winter. Protestant and Catholic denominations are represented and there is a Post Chaplain.

ASK THE JOURNAL

ALL questions on which our readers desire information will be answered as soon as possible after receipt in this column. If there is any query you have in mind, send it to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR. It will save you time and trouble. Avail yourselves of this "Service to the Services."

W. C. D., Old Soldier: A man who serves honorably in the Army for 30 years under an assumed name, is retired, and is drawing retired pay, is not subject to court-martial because he did not enlist under his proper name. Should the individual concerned desire to change from his assumed to his proper name, he should take the matter up with his Congressman and secure a rectification through an Act of Congress.

IN THE JOURNAL 60 YEARS AGO

CAPTAIN GEORGE K. S. SANDERSON, Thirty-third United States Infantry, aide-de-camp and acting assistant Adjutant General, Third Military District, was detailed as Commissary of Musters of that command.

Brevet Maj. Gen. J. B. McIntosh, U. S. A., was assigned as treasurer of the Soldiers' Home relieving Brevet Col. O. A. Mack, U. S. A., who was ordered to proceed without delay to join his regiment in California.

The U. S. S. Kearsarge and Seminole were rigged at the Boston Navy Yard and fitted out for service. The U. S. S. Cohasset was placed in dry-dock for overhaul and repair to her engines and boilers and to have her bottom scraped.

Capt. T. H. Reeves, 39th U. S. Infantry, was appointed Lt. Col. United States Army by brevet.

War Dept. National Guard
Corps. Areas Officers Reserve Corps

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Dept. Coast Guard
Marine Corps Naval Reserves

WAR DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS

The retirement of Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis, U. S. A., from active service Dec. 10, under requirements of act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (Dec. 10.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

MAJ. GEN. C. P. SUMMERALL, C. OF S. Maj. J. D. Reardan (A. C.) from detail as member of G. S. C., with W. D. G. S., Apr. 23, and will report to Chief of Staff for duty. (Dec. 10.)

Lt. Col. N. E. Margetts (F. A.) from detail as member of G. S. C., with W. D. G. S., and from duty in office of Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., detailed in I. G. Dept., Dec. 15, and to Chicago, Ill., for duty with hqrs., 6th Corps Area. (Dec. 10.)

Lt. Col. C. A. Thuis (Inf.) from detail as member of G. S. C., with W. D. G. S., and from duties in office of Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., Apr. 23, assigned to 15th Inf., Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty. (Dec. 14.)

Lt. Col. Douglas Potts (Inf.) from detail as member of G. S. C., with W. D. G. S., from duties in office of Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., May 7, to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty in connection with recruiting, 2nd Corps Area. (Dec. 14.)

Lt. Col. R. S. Knox (Inf.) from detail as member of the G. S. C., with troops, and from duties at hqrs., 2nd Corps Area, May 8, to duty in connection with C. M. T. C. affairs, hqrs., 3rd Corps Area. (Dec. 14.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. LUTZ WAHL, THE A. G. Maj. J. S. Mooney, now at Fitzsimons Hosp., Denver, Colo., to Army retiring board, that hosp., for examination. (Dec. 9.)

Maj. H. H. P'ell from duty at hqrs., 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1, to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of The A. G. (Dec. 12.)

Lt. Col. E. A. Brown, office of The A. G. Washington, D. C., to proceed at proper time by rail to San Francisco, Calif., and sail Mar. 29 for Philippines, instead of to sail from N. Y. Mar. 7, as previously ordered. (Dec. 13.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. ELI A. HELMICK, THE J. A. G. Capt. H. C. Clark from attachment to 16th Brigade, Washington, D. C., to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty with hqrs., 2nd Corps Area, relieving Capt. T. H. Green, who will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of The J. A. G. (Dec. 12.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. E. F. CHEATHAM, THE Q. M. G. 1st Lt. Stanleigh Megarce from duty at remount purchasing and breeding hqrs., Colorado Springs, Colo., assigned to Q. M. C. 1st Div., Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty. (Dec. 9.)

Capt. M. B. Dunbar is retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto. (Dec. 12.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, THE S. G. Medical Corps Maj. C. W. Riley from duty at Fort Williams, Me., to New York and sail Jan. 31 for San Francisco for duty at Letterman Hosp. (Dec. 9.)

Capt. R. J. Platt from duty in connection with recruiting at Dallas, Tex., from addl. duty with O. R., 8th Corps Area, from temp. duty at Brooks Fld., Tex., Jan. 20, to Maxwell Fld., Ala., for duty. (Dec. 9.)

Capt. F. T. Chamberlain from duty at Fort Humphreys, Va., Jan. 15, to Washington, D. C., for duty at Walter Reed Hosp. (Dec. 10.)

Capt. W. C. Munly from duty at gen. dispensary, U. S. A., New York, and will sail from N. Y. for San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 31, for duty at Letterman Hosp. (Dec. 14.)

Veterinary Corps

Capt. D. S. Robertson from present duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, to duty at remount purchasing and breeding hqrs., Fort Douglas, Utah, and in addition render the necessary veterinary services for the R. O. T. C. unit of the Univ. of Utah and Fort Douglas. (Dec. 9.)

Medical Administrative Corps

Capt. M. McC. Dougherty from duty at William Beaumont Hosp., El Paso, Tex., Jan. 5, to Fort Hayes, Ohio, for duty at hqrs., 5th Corps Area. (Dec. 10.)

The appointment of Staff Sgt. C. L. Driscoll, Med. Dept., Med. Fld. Serv. Sch., Carlisle Brks., Pa., as 2nd Lt. M. A. C. Reg. Army, from Dec. 2, announced, and he will report to commandant that sch. for duty. (Dec. 13.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. K. W. WALKER, C. OF F. Maj. T. S. Fugh will report to finance off., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., for temp. duty in his office, in addition to other duties, until time to comply with this order, when he will proceed to New York and sail June 30, for San Francisco, Calif., thence to Seattle, Wash., for duty as finance off., U. S. A., and property auditor. (Dec. 12.)

Capt. Hugh Whitt, now at Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., from further duty with 2nd Corps Area, on relief from Walter Reed Hosp., and will report to

Status of Promotions in Service

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS.

Promotions and Vacancies on Promotion List (Cumulative) since Dec. 9, 1927.

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Robert Whitfield, A. G. D., No. 25 on page 148. July, A. L. & Directory.

Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Robert Whitfield, A. G. D.

Vacancies—Two. Officers entitled—Harry C. Williams, F. A.; Albert U. Faulkner, F. A.

Senior Lt. Col. if vacancies were filled—Frank S. Long, C. A. C.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Charles B. Amory, Jr., Cav. No. 614 on page 150.

Last nomination—Walton Goodwin, jr., Cav.

Vacancies—Two. Officers entitled—Philip B. Peyton, Inf.; Karl Truesdell, Inf.

Senior Major if vacancies were filled—Mark L. Ireland, Q. M. C.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—George W. Teachout, Inf. No. 2355 on page 153.

Last nomination—Winchell I. Raser, S. C. Vacancies—Five. Officers entitled—Carleton Burgess, Cav.; Arthur E. Fox, F. A.; Carleton Smith, Inf.; Paul C. Gripper, Sig. C.; LeCount H. Slocum, F. A.

Senior 1st Lt. if vacancies were filled—Edwin F. Harry, Ord. Dept.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Harold D. Kehm, F. A. No. 8540 on page 178.

Last nomination—William J. D'Espinosa, F. A.

Vacancies—Five. Officers entitled—Will W. White, A. C.; William J. Morton, jr., Sig. C.; Wilbur R. Pierce, F. A.; Donald H. Galloway, Cav.; Howard W. Serig, Sig. C.

Senior 2nd Lt. if vacancies were filled—Daniel DeBardeleben, Cav.

Vacancies in grade of 2nd Lt.—137.

NATIONAL GUARD

KANSAS

The following changes in the commissioned personnel of the Kansas National Guard during the month ended Nov. 30, 1927, are announced:

Appointments—To be captain, Field Artillery: 1st Lt. T. L. Huff, Hdq., 60th F. A. Brig., Topeka, assigned to Hdq. Batry., 60th F. A. Brig.; vice Searls transferred.

To be 2d lieutenant, Field Artillery: 1st Sgt. E. W. Cook, Hdq. Batry., 60th F. A. Brig., Topeka, assigned to Hdq. Batry., 60th F. A. Brig.; vice Brantingham promoted.

To be 2d lieutenant, Infantry: 1st Sgt. L. E. Lockwood, Co. B, 137th Inf.; vice Tolle resigned.

Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., for duty. (Dec. 13.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDGAR JADWIN, C. OF E. 1st Lt. P. P. Goetz from duty as instr., N. G., Englewood, N. J., Jan. 1, assigned to 8th Engr. Bn., 1st Cav. Div., Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty. (Dec. 14.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O. Capt. W. H. Joiner designated as inspector of ord. on surplus, obsolete and damaged property at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., vice Maj. W. P. Wilson, C. A. C., deceased. (Dec. 10.)

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. C. McK. SALTZMAN, C. S. O. Maj. Gen. C. McK. Saltzman, C. S. O., on his own application is retired from active service, Jan. 8, after more than 35 years' service. (Dec. 13.)

Col. G. S. Gibbs from duty at hqrs., 2nd Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y., to Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, for duty in office of C. S. O. (Dec. 13.)

CHAPLAINS

CHAPLAIN J. T. AXTON, C. OF C. Chaplain J. T. Howard, U. S. A., to sail from N. Y., Jan. 12, instead of Sept. 6, 1927, for Canal Zone. (Dec. 13.)

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. H. B. CROSBY, C. OF CAV. Capt. C. A. Pierce, 14th Cav., from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty at Atlantic Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Brks., for duty. (Dec. 9.)

Col. Osman Latrobe, 4th Cav., from duty at Fort Meade, S. D., and assigned to duty in office of the Chief of Cav., Washington, D. C. (Dec. 12.)

Col. A. E. Williams from treatment at Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., to proper station, Atlanta, Ga. (Dec. 12.)

Lt. Col. W. F. H. Godson from duty as military attaché, Greece and Yugoslavia, from station at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, as soon as practicable after arrival of successor, is then assigned to 14th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (Dec. 13.)

Capt. C. A. Wilkinson detailed in Q. M. C., Dec. 20, and from assignment to 13th Cav., Fort Riley, Kans., to Fort Reno, Okla., for duty as asst. to off. in charge, remount purchasing and breeding hqrs. (Dec. 13.)

Maj. J. C. R. Schwenck from duty with 66th Cav. Div., Kansas City, Mo., and from detail with O. R., 7th Corps Area, to Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, for temp. duty in office of Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2, W. D., on completion of which, to Havana, Cuba, for duty as military attaché. (Dec. 14.)

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS.

December 15, 1927.

Rear Adm. W. H. Standley, Capt. W. O. Spears, Comdr. E. L. Gunther, Lt. Comdr. S. G. Mayfield, Lt. R. D. Edwards, Lt. (j. g.) R. E. Mills.

Medical Corps.

Rear Adm. C. H. T. Lowndes, Capt. R. Hayden, Comdr. J. B. Helm, Lt. Comdr. J. E. Andrews, Lt. C. M. Dumbauld.

Dental Corps.

Comdr. C. H. Mack, Lt. Comdr. F. J. Long, Lt. J. M. Thompson, jr.

Supply Corps.

Rear Adm. T. H. Hicks, Capt. E. G. Morrell, Comdr. H. C. Gwynne, Lt. Comdr. C. R. Murray, Lt. E. T. Stewart, jr., Lt. (j. g.) W. L. Patten.

Chaplain Corps.

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. W. L. Thompson, Lt. E. G. Hangen, Lt. (j. g.) (Act. Chap.) H. L. Hermann.

Construction Corps.

Rear Adm. G. H. Rock, Capt. W. P. Druley, Comdr. F. G. Crisp, Lt. Comdr. T. P. Wynkoop, Lt. L. Kaplan.

Civil Engineer Corps.

Rear Adm. F. T. Chambers, Capt. F. H. Cooke, Comdr. G. Church, Lt. Comdr. H. S. Bear, Lt. J. A. Wise.

U. S. M. C. PROMOTION STATUS.

December 15, 1927.

Will make number in grade indicated on

Last Commissioned. next vacancy

Col. W. H. Pritchett. Col. R. Y. Rhea.

Lt. Col. H. F. Wigram. Lt. Col. J. A. Rossell.

Maj. M. H. Kingman. Maj. A. DeCarre.

Capt. H. M. H. Fleming. Capt. M. A. Edson.

1st Lt. E. F. Carlson. 1st Lt. M. S. Swanson.

CORPS AREA

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

Hdqs., Ft. Shafter, T. H.

MAJ. GEN. W. R. SMITH.

Col. A. G. Lott, Ch. of Staff.

Capt. B. F. Caffey, Inf., D. O. L., Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. W. R. Smith, U. S. A., sail from Honolulu, Jan. 25, 1928, for N. Y. and on arrival will accompany Gen. Smith to U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

1st Lt. G. L. Phipps, 12th Inf., Schofield Brks., sail from Honolulu, Dec. 22, to San Francisco and on expiration of leave proceed to Presidio of San Francisco for duty with 30th Inf.

Leaves—One month and intervening days between expiration of one month and sailing of transport from San Francisco for Honolulu to Capt. G. B. Haddock, 8th F. A., Schofield Brks.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F. A. Lt. Col. Robert Davis is retired from active service on account of disability thereto. (Dec. 9.)

Lt. Col. F. W. Clark, 10th F. A., from Fort Lewis, Wash., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 6 for New York, thence to Fort Hayes for duty. (Dec. 12.)

1st Lt. R. G. Duff is assigned to 7th F. A., Madison Brks., N. Y., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Dec. 12.)

1st Lt. J. H. Hinds, on relief from duty as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Ernest Hinds, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Calif., and sail Mar. 29 for Philippines for duty. (Dec. 12.)

Capt. A. P. Rhett detailed F. A. instr., Iowa N. G., Boone, on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Dec. 12.)

Following F. A. offrs., assigned as indicated, on completing foreign service in Philippines: Capt. B. C. McComas, 6th F. A., Fort Hoyle, Md.; 1st Lt. L. O. Field, 7th F. A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; J. H. Lewis, Jr., 3rd F. A., Fort Sheridan, Ill., and 2nd Lt. A. L. Keys, 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla. (Dec. 12.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. ANDREW HERO, JR., C. OF C. A.

1st Lt. L. S. Smith, 9th C. A., from Fort Banks, Mass., Jan. 10, assigned to 13th C. A., harbor defenses at Charleston, Fort Moultrie, S. C., for duty. (Dec. 9.)

Lt. Col. R. W. Collins, 13th C. A., from Fort Barrancas, Fla., Mar. 7, to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of Chief of the Militia Bureau. (Dec. 10.)

Maj. E. W. Turner to sail from New York for Philippines Mar. 7 instead of Dec. 21. (Dec. 12.)

Lt. Col. J. D. Watson from treatment at Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., to proper station, Fort Eustis, Va. (Dec. 13.)

1st Lt. W. C. McFadden detailed in O. D., Jan. 30, from assignment to 61st C. A., C. A. Sch., Fort Monroe, Va., to Dover, N. J., for duty at Picatinny Arsenal. (Dec. 14.)

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. R. H. ALLEN, C. OF INF. Col. Willis Uline, now at Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., to Army retiring board, Washington, D. C., for examination. (Dec. 9.)

Lt. Col. I. M. Madison from duty with 33rd Div., Minneapolis, Minn., from detail with O. R., 7th Corps Area, detailed for duty as instr., Inf., Ky. N. G., Louisville. (Dec. 9.)

1st Lt. R. L. MacMillan, having been ex-

(Please turn to Page 316.)

NAVY

December 7, 1927.

Lts. J. J. Gaskin, to U. S. S. Salinas; J. A. McGinley, to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.; R. H. Smith, to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.; Lts. (j. g.) W. B. Ammon, to U. S. S. Selfridge; J. C. Waldron, to VT Sqdn. 9-S, Aircraft Sqdns., Scgt. Flt.; Ens. H. W. Goodall, to U. S. S. Merivine.

Lt. Comdr. A. H. Hetler (D. C.), to 1st Brigade, U. S. Marines; Lts. L. Dancer (S. C.), to 3rd Nav. Dist.; O. J. Phillips (S. C.), to Nav. Stat., Tutuila, Samoa; Ch. Gunz, R. T. Bundy, to VT Sqdn. 1-S, Aircraft Sqdns., Scgt. Flt.; W. J. Colium, to VT Sqdn. 9-S, Aircraft Sqdns., Scgt. Flt.; Ch. Pay Clk. J. J. MacDonald, to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; Pay Clk. G. A. Looby, to U. S. S. Utah.

Dec. 8, 1927.

Comdrs. C. S. Gillette to office of Naval Insp. of Mach., Bethlehem Shipbldg. Corp., Quincy, Mass.; V. D. Herbert to command Naval Air Sta., Pearl Harbor, T. H.; F. T. Van Auker to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Comdr. J. T. Alexander to engineer officer U. S. S. Saratoga; G. B. Vroom to engineer officer U. S. S. Lexington.

Lts. C. Keene to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.; A. T. Lamore to Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.; J. F. Madden to U. S. S. S-28; J. L. Murphy, San Francisco, to Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; R. H. Norris to Naval Air Sta., Naval Oper. Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Lts. (j. g.) A. F. Junker to continue duty U. S. S. S-26 F. L. McCollum to temp. duty Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ens. E. W. Armentrout, jr., to Scgt. Fleet; F. D. Compton to temp. duty Subm. Base, New London, Conn.; J. A. Glick and L. D. Johnston to Scgt. Fleet; E. D. Sullivan to U. S. S. Williamson.

Comdr. E. W. Lacy (D. C.), to Naval Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. Comdr. A. R. Gleitsman (D. C.), to Naval Hosp., New York.

Lts. L. M. Desmond (D. C.) and J. C. Bequette (S. C.) to home; H. E. Humphreys (S. C.), to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; G. E. Lord (S. C.), to nearest rec. ship in U. S.; L. Pittman (S. C.) to Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; F. Scherberger, jr. (S. C.), to U. S. S. Sirius; G. P. Smallman (S. C.) to Bu. S. & A.

Mach. G. F. Hulse relieved of all active duty, to home.

Ch. Pay Clk. A. C. Smith to Naval Air Sta., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Pay Clk. C. M. Waidner to Asiatic Station.

December 9, 1927.

Comdr. T. N. Alford det. Nav. Air Sta. Naval Oper. Base, Hampton Roads, Va., to Aircraft Sqds. Scgt. Fleet.

Lt. Comdr. V. C. Griffin to duty involving flying as Head of Air Dept., U. S. S. Lexington; J. Wilks det. command U. S. S. S-47, to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lts. F. Leghorn det. U. S. S. Salinas, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; C. L. Lewis to U. S. S. Rigel. Lts. (j. g.) R. M. Morris to continue duty U. S. S. Bainbridge; F. W. Parsons to U. S. S. New York; J. J. Woodward to U. S. S. Henderson.

Ens. F. B. Eggers to Asiatic Station, Ores. Dec. 5, 1927, to U. S. S. S-1 revoked; R. C. Johnson to U. S. S. S-1, orders Dec. 5, 1927, to Asiatic Station revoked; M. T. Dayton to U. S. S. Reno; W. B. Sampson to temp. duty Subm. Base, New London, Conn., orders Nov. 23, 1927, to U. S. S. Bainbridge revoked.

Lt. Comdr. S. R. Mills to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. (j. g.) D. J. Ramsey to continue duty U. S. S. Raleigh.

Comdr. A. B. Hayward (M. C.) to Naval Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. L. B. Sartin (M. C.) carry out remainder of orders.

Lts. F. P. Field (M. C.) to U. S. S. Rochester; W. E. Pinner (M. C.), to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Robins (M. C.), to Naval Trng. Sta., Great Falls, Ill.; J. R. Smith (M. C.) to Naval Hosp., Boston, Mass.; R. U. Whiteside (M. C.) to U. S. S. Concord; T. H. Tabor (M. C.) to temp. duty Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.; H. C. Lowry (D. C.) to temp. duty Marine Corps Base, Naval Oper. Base, San Diego, Calif.; V. H. Traxler (D. C.) to U. S. S. Saratoga.

Lt. Comdr. R. W. Swearingen to Rec. Ship, San Francisco.

Ch. Mach. J. F. Matsch to continue treatment, Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.; Ch. Mach. H. L. Ross to U. S. S. Raleigh.

Dec. 10, 1927.

Lt. D. K. Day to command U. S. S. S-47. Ch. Mach. J. A. Peckham to continue treatment, Naval Hospital, Charleston, S. C.

Note: The following dispatch orders were issued from Asiatic station, dated Dec. 8, 1927:

Lt. (j. g.) (M. C.) J. Q. Owsley from Naval Sta., Cavite, to Naval Hospital, Canacao.

Ch. Ensn. F. E. Chester from command U. S. S. General Alava to U. S. S. Pecos.

Mach. T. E. McDonald, Heron, to United States, and Mach. C. W. Hart to U. S. S. Heron.

Dec. 12, 1927.

Lt. Comdr. C. T. Durgin to Wing Comdr. Obs. Wing and in command of VO Sqd. IB (U. S.

Lieutenant Criswell, U. S. A., Wins Christmas Story Contest

LT. HOWARD CRISWELL, Infantry, stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., is announced as the winner of the Christmas prize short story contest of the *Army and Navy Journal* for 1927.

A large number of manuscripts were submitted for the consideration of the judges, indeed, the largest number that has yet been received. Thus the popularity of this interesting annual innovation has been fully established. The *Army and Navy Journal* takes pride in having opened a way for the literary talent of the Services to find expression.

And, speaking of literary talent, the judges, in their report dwell upon the high quality of the stories submitted. They frankly confess they had great difficulty in selecting the prize winner. All of the stories contained interesting plots, all of them were well written.

Who is Lieutenant Criswell that won the prize?

Lt. Criswell was born in New York January 6, 1899. He served as a Private in the Students' Army Training Corps in 1918, attended the Central Officers' Training School and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Reserve, January 15, 1919. In 1921 he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Regular Establishment and was honorably discharged on December 15, 1922. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, U. S. A., on June 15, 1924.

The stories which poured into the office of the *Army and Navy Journal* came from every section of the country and from abroad. They were contributed by every rank, from generals to noncommissioned officers. The women of the Services especially displayed interest in the contest, submitting numerous stories showing a marked degree of originality and imagery. It was evident to the judges that the women will eclipse men in the art of short story writing unless the latter manifest more originality than was shown by the majority of the manuscripts they submitted, not to say that some of the offerings of the men were not good; the judges say emphatically they were. But the stories of the women "were different," in that they followed unusual and interesting lines.

In view of the great interest the Services are showing in the contest and the fine quality of the stories submitted, the *Army and Navy Journal* has decided that hereafter, each Christmas, it will offer three prizes. The first will be of \$25, as heretofore; the second of \$15, and the third of \$5. Get your pen in hand and begin your story now for next year's contest. You may be the prize winner.

We know those disappointed by the award will feel as we do—that Lieutenant Criswell is deserving of their sincere congratulations. And we will ask them not to fail to try again, for there was real merit in every manuscript submitted and promise of development as writers of short stories.

Xmas Justice

By LT. HOWARD CRISWELL, U. S. A.

THE night session of the Mayor's Court was in full swing. Names were harshly called out into the stinking, humid, friendless, barren room and reluctant feet carried downcast offenders up from the unpainted park-benches to stand in the flickering light before the flat-topped desk towards which all eyes were focused—some guiltily dulled, others in bravado, bluffing to hide the pain of the fear beneath.

A shuffling of feet towards that fateful desk behind which sat the anemic, goateed, blinking Mayor with his burly Chief of Police at one elbow, his pen-scratching, money-clutching clerk at the other elbow.

Brave shufflings up to meet a quick, domineering, sneering Fate accompanied by a taunting laugh—and a shuffling out through the swinging door nearby to jail or to freedom.

It was a boisterous Xmas Eve—outside; fetid inside, a feeling of tense helplessness attending a sneer or a jeering laugh as one by one they passed that swinging door.

"Mose!" snapped the clerk.

An aged, bent negro arose from the foremost bench to go before the desk—just a poor old bent nigger past the winter of life, so old, so destitute, so ugly.

"Wha'chur other name, Mose?"

"Marse Chaney wah mah mastah."

"Stick down Chaney," interrupted the

Mayor spitting into the box filled with sand near his feet. Then he rolled his cud to the other side.

"Stealin' from the dead! . . . 'At's what yoh charge' with . . . Guilty? . . . Talk up!

"Noooo, Noooo Suh, Noooo . . . Ah waddn't stealin' . . . Noooo Suh! . . ."

"Pu'down guilty," directed the Mayor, with a bull's-eye to the sand-box.

"Whajewdo? . . . Wadhedo, Snooker, you 'rested 'im?"

"Stealin' flowahs off'n a grave in the Cemetery, Mayor; so I taken him over."

"Noooo, Suh, Noooo Suh, Ah waddn't! . . ."

"Shut up . . . When was it, Snooker?"

"'Bout'n hour ago."

"Mose!"

"Yas Suh."

"Waddin'ell yoh doin' 'at kind of stealin' for?"

"Noooo Suh, Ah waddn't. Noooo Suh! . . ."

The old, bent negro seemed to find no words to express his disclaimers. He seemed to try to find a force within himself to fight back against his opponents, but he was so dejected, so pitifully inadequate, so old.

And there seemed no pity nor sympathy in the squinting eyes that peered at him from behind thick lenses—just distaste.

"Fi'dollahs and costs! . . . Got any money, Mose?"

"Noooo Suh." The velvety eyes were

flooded with bitter, dejected tears, so old, so helpless, so hopeless, he was.

And the squinting eyes noticed.

(Continued on Page 319.)

The Army and Navy Journal Wishes Children of the Services A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year

Little Princess Happiness

YEARS and years and years ago, millions of minutes before you were ever born, there lived way up on the map close to the Arctic Circle in a beautiful country filled with shiny sweet-smelling evergreen trees and wonderful waterfalls and fiords a beautiful little Princess who was always so merry and smiling that every one called her Little Princess Happiness. Her real name was Princess Maria Augusta Fredericka, but no one ever dreamt of calling such a winsome, merry, little soul by any such mouth-filling and awe-inspiring title.

The country that little Princess Happiness would one day reign over was ruled by her uncle the Regent. Now you will have to ask father or mother or somebody what a Regent is if you do not know, for I can't stop right here and explain about THAT. Although the little Princess lived in a Palace and had to do many tiresome things that other little girls and boys just don't have to bother about, and had to work very hard studying foreign languages because one day she would be a queen and would have to talk to all the foreigners who came to her court, she loved to play and be gay just like the other little girls and boys that live all over this big round world. To be sure she just couldn't dash out of the Palace and play tag and hop scotch with the children in the neighborhood, but she had many delightful hours playing in the Palace and in the lovely gardens surrounding it with her little friends the Duchess of something or other and the Barons and Earls this and that who never thought about their grand titles but were as eager to find a good place to tuck themselves away in during a game of hide and seek as you or I would be.

Regent Loved Little Princess.

Her uncle, the Regent, I hope you have found out by now just what that word means, loved her very dearly and did all he could to give her pleasure, and all the ladies and gentlemen at-

tached to the court loved her, too. As for the Palace servants and her future subjects, who used to bow and smile as she drove through the town and the countryside in a very grand carriage, with coachman and footmen in wonderful liveries, they simply adored her. It was a great mercy that she wasn't spoiled and turned into a haughty, bad-tempered little minx, but she just wasn't.

Now the little Princess was born on Christmas Eve and ever since she could remember there had always been a beautiful birthday party on that evening at the Palace when all her friends were bidden to come and celebrate with her. Every one came, of course, in their best bib and tucker, bringing all sorts of lovely gifts. And, of course, there were always games and music and dancing and a truly marvelous cake with mountains of icing on it glistening just like the snow outside the Palace doors. Naturally little Princess Happiness had a beautiful time at her own birthday parties and loved all the presents she received but one day as she rode through the town and saw the children playing in the streets she thought "I wish I could ask every one of them to my next birthday party." The more she thought about this idea the more eager she became that all the children she did not know should have fun with her on Christmas Eve like the little Duchesses and Countesses and Dukes and Barons did. She thought about it so much and wondered if those children had such jolly times as she did that often she forgot to laugh and be happy and every one said: "Why, whatever is the matter with our dear little Princess Happiness? She doesn't seem as gay as she used to be! Indeed, sometimes she seems quite downcast." And they would shake their heads and sigh.

Wanted All to Come to Party.

Time went flying around on the face of the clock, a way Time has of behaving, until it was just a few weeks before Christmas Eve and so the little

Great Expectations

WHAT a merry, jingly, kris-kringly time is Christmas-tide!

Every one guessing and wishing what will be in Santa's pack for them.

What about the dolls, sleds, skates and cameras!

The dogs, ponies, books, racquets and balls that one has been wishing for?

Will they be there by the Tree—or standing at the door, on Christmas Morning?

Did Santa Claus ever get the letter sent several weeks ago?

Did Daddy and Mother really listen to what was said about wishing for a new bicycle?

And did Grandma hear when she was told that Tommy Smith expected to get a cowboy's outfit for a Christmas present, and that Jane Sampson just felt sure she would get a doll's house big enough to live in herself? Well! Christmas-time is surely a wonderful and exciting time—but it does have some anxious moments—just wondering if people really do listen when you talk to them!

Princess felt that something had to be done, just right away that very minute if all those children she wanted to come to her party were to be asked in 'ample time. She stood still right in the middle of her play room and thought and thought and thought and then she decided that the thing to do was to tell her uncle that she would like to have the biggest birthday party that was ever given in the whole world so she could invite every one. She marched off to find her uncle and when she found him she clamored up on his knees and told him about her wonderful plan. At first her uncle said "Pish" and "Tush" and "why we couldn't possibly have so many children they'd burst open the walls of the Palace when they came crowding in," which made the little Princess laugh very much for she thought how funny it would look to see the doors and windows flying around in the air as if they were celebrating a birthday party, too. "And besides," said her uncle, the Regent, lots and lots of those little boys and girls haven't any pretty party clothes to wear and they would feel badly when they saw you and your little friends dressed up in your finery and they had on shabby old

woolen school clothes." When her uncle said that the little Princess looked and felt very sorrowful indeed for she wanted to make every one happy and gay instead of being worried about anything as ridiculous as "party clothes." But her uncle was a very kind man as well as a very wise one and knew that two or three or four or five heads when they got to thinking together were often better than just one head puzzling over a problem. And so he said, "well, I suppose they'll just have to come to the party even if they fill the attics and dance on the roof, but we will have to think about party clothes for every man jack of them." Little Happiness clapped her hands when she heard her uncle say this for she knew that when he promised anything it was as good as done.

All Were to Wear Smocks.

And so that evening the Regent summoned to his presence several of the court ladies and told them about the Little Princess's wish and how he wanted them to think out a plan that would make the guests forget that some were clad in silks and satins and some in shabby homespun, for it must be a

(Continued on Page 317.)

Text of Generals' Report on Army Promotion

(Continued from Page 303.)

promotion list was formed and is now constituted exactly as Congress intended it should be.

Dissatisfaction with the Promotion List.

d. By Circular No. 43, War Department, 1926, it was directed "that any officer who believed that his name does not at the present time occupy its just place on the promotion list submit immediately by letter direct to The Adjutant General a statement of the fact which in his estimation warrants such belief." The replies to this circular indicate that a limited number of officers whose names appeared upon the promotion list believed that for one reason or another their positions should be changed. Similarly, reports of the local boards convened by the War Department in 1927, also indicate that a minority of officers on the promotion list believe that their positions should be changed.

Revision.

e. The General Personnel Board, as a body and individually, made its own independent study of all of the alleged injustices and inequalities, of the remedies therefor suggested by others, and of remedies which members of the Board presented and endeavored to apply. The Board felt most strongly that if there were manifest injustices in the formation of the promotion list, affecting even a minority of the officers thereon, they should unquestionably be corrected if this could be done according to just principles and with a reasonable assurance that a new promotion list thus formed would be more satisfactory and better for the Army as a whole than the one now in existence. The Board sought diligently some method of altering the promotion list in a manner which would correct the inequalities, and approached the task uninfluenced by the opinions of others or by the conclusions of other agencies that have attempted the same task. The Board was very desirous of reaching a solution that would be logical and founded upon just bases and that would produce a list more satisfactory than the present one. The causes of dissatisfaction were found to be conflicting, some classes alleging injustice due to adherence to the principle of length of commissioned service and others alleging injustice due to departures from that principle in their cases. In general many of these claims were found so closely related and have such relative merit that the correction of any one would necessitate the correction of others. No matter what rearrangement of the promotion list was attempted the result was eminently unsatisfactory. While the positions of some individuals could be improved this always adversely affected others, and owing to the necessity of recognizing a large number of different kinds of complaints and injustices, and endeavoring to correct them simultaneously, the position of many of the complainants would be worse than they are at present.

If the principle of length of commissioned service be departed from, a fair and equitable method of forming the promotion list would be to consider all circumstances affecting the service of each officer such as service in various capacities and grades, circumstances of appointment, age, education, special qualifications, etc. The accurate determination of the relative weight to be assigned to all of these factors constitutes an insuperable difficulty. No matter how impartial, no man or body of men could reach a result which would command universal acceptance or approval.

Conclusions of the Board.

f. There is no doubt that the situation with respect to promotion is not only unsatisfactory and critical but is one which should no longer be permitted to exist. This condition of affairs affects seriously the condition of the Army in time of peace and would have most disastrous effects in time of war. The conditions would not be materially improved by an alteration of the present promotion list, nor would the creation of an entirely new promotion list do more than to improve the promotion prospects of some individual officers on the list, but always at the expense of some others and without improvement of the present unsatisfactory promotion prospects of the whole large group of officers inducted into the Army during and following the World War, and of those below them. The situation must be remedied or at least ameliorated. The Board believes that this is possible by changing the promotion system so that officers in and below the World War hump may have reasonable assurance of advancement before the time comes for them to retire for age and that if this can be brought about most of the dissatisfaction with the promotion list will disappear. This conclusion is practically confirmed by a study of the reports of the local boards. Those latter reports show conclusively that what may be called the general sentiment of the Army is against any attempt to alter the promotion list but seeks some other remedy for the most unfortunate situation now confronting a large number of officers on the list. After its study of all evidence before it, its own investigation of the complaints, the alleged injustices and the inequalities of the promotion list, and after its own effort to devise remedies therefor, this Board is unanimously and decidedly of the opinion that any effort to change the promotion list would do more harm than good, that the resulting state of affairs would probably be worse than the present. The Board therefore recommends that the present promotion list stand as it is and that all further efforts to alter it cease.

Regular Army Retired List

THE following is one of the 14 separate bills proposed in the Board's supplementary proceedings:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all officers of the Regular Army, heretofore or hereafter retired from active service, shall be borne on one list designated as the "Regular Army Retired List" and there shall be no sub-division into limited and unlimited lists.

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

The Promotion System.

Promotion Prospects.

3a. At present promotion prospects in the Army are unsatisfactory from all points of view, threatening as they do the morale and efficiency of the professional officer personnel, accompanied by increasing cost of maintenance of that personnel, accompanied by increasing cost of maintenance of that personnel. Promotion from all the grades now takes place as vacancies occur in the next higher grade. In every grade the vacancies occurring annually in the limited number of officers authorized for the grade are totally inadequate to provide a reasonable flow of promotion that will preserve the efficiency of the Army. While this condition is general, it is most pronounced as it affects that part of the promotion list comprising at this time some 5,600 officers inducted into the Army during, and immediately following, the World War. Practically all the officers in this so-called "hump" were originally commissioned in the Regular or temporary forces between November, 1916, and November, 1918. It is, of course, apparent that the difference in their lengths of commissioned service can in no case exceed two years. Within this hump are many groups having exactly the same commissioned service. Approximately 76 per cent of those who constitute this hump vary in age by only about ten years and approximately 50 per cent vary only by about five years. There is, however, but little, if any relation between the ages of officers and their positions within the hump. Under ordinary conditions the entry of so large a number of officers into the Army would have extended over a period of many years, and their ages and lengths of commissioned service would vary accordingly. The consequences of taking this very large number of officers in the Army within so brief a period are readily understood. Unless some remedial measure is adopted, vacancies in the higher grades will continue to occur so slowly as to produce stagnation in the promotion of officers in and below this hump. Officers at the top of the hump are now being promoted into the grade of major while those at the bottom with only two years less commissioned service are still first lieutenants with a prospect of remaining in this grade for some ten years longer and of not reaching the grade of major until twenty-three years after the officers at the top of the hump have reached it. When the seniors of this hump become lieutenant colonels, those at the foot of it may still be captains with a prospect of continuing as such for about eight years longer. When the officers at the top of the hump become colonels those at the bottom may still be captains. When the grade of colonel is practically filled by officers now in the hump, there may be some officers near the foot of the hump still in the grade of major, and about this time practically all that remains of the hump will be retired for age in a very brief period. As matters now stand nearly one-half of this hump of about 5,600 officers may reach the age of sixty-four years before they have reached the grade of colonel. The condition set forth above will be one of severe stagnation. Furthermore, it indicates the serious consequences of a slight difference in position on the promotion list.

The Remedy.

b. Manifestly any satisfactory remedy must not only obviate the stagnation in promotion but must minimize, so far as practicable, the difference in the promotion prospects of officers varying but little, if any, in length of service. The following principles, formulated by the Coordinating Board for Consideration of Military-Naval Promotion Systems, are basic and it is believed should apply in any improvement in the present promotion system:

"(1) A Military service, whether Army, Navy or Marine Corps, must have a corps of commissioned officers, adequate in number, capable in the performance of their duties, and reasonable in cost to the Government.

"(2) The promotion system must envisage and be adapted to augmentation of our peace time forces in war and to maximum military efficiency.

"(3) A high quality of officer material must be attracted to the service, and the morale, zeal and professional interest of the officers on the active list must be maintained. There must be attractiveness and reasonable assurance of stability of a career in the military or naval forces. These demand reasonable pay, reasonable advancement, reasonable permanency of commission, equality of opportunity and satisfactory remuneration upon termination of active service.

"(4) Efficiency demands that the full career of an officer be distributed in vari-

ous ranks, in such manner that a thorough but not unduly prolonged training will be afforded in each rank in preparation for the duties of the successive higher ranks.

"(5) The distribution of the authorized total number of officers among the several ranks should necessarily be in diminishing numbers as the scale of rank ascends. Such distribution should be determined by (a) war requirements, (b) peace-time limitations, and (c) reasonable progression throughout the active careers of officers.

"(6) Reasonable and regular progression in rank throughout the active careers of officers, with proper periods of training and experience in each rank combined with maintenance of a sound and stable distribution will, on account of diminishing numbers in the higher ranks, be productive of a surplusage in the various ranks that normal promotion and attrition will not accommodate. It is necessary to provide means for the prevention of this surplusage.

"(7) The interests of the Government are paramount. The interests of the individual must be conserved in so far as compatible therewith.

"(8) The interests of the Government demand the early separation from the active list of the unfit and the survival of the best in the higher ranks.

"(9) Officers separated from the active list should, in so far as qualified and suitable for service in an emergency, be given a status that holds them available for such service.

"(10) Retirement is an essential feature of a military or naval system. All officers build up an equity therein from the time of entering the service. The remuneration of officers honorably separated from the active list for the convenience of the Government should satisfy this equity.

"(11) The cost to the Government must be kept to a minimum consistent with the production of adequate and efficient forces for the national defense."

It is upon the above principles that the recommendations of this Board are based. The military forces of the United States are maintained for the sole purpose of national defense. It is essential that these forces be kept in the state of maximum efficiency. The Regular Army is not, and should not be kept, at an adequate strength to enable it alone to fight any war in which the United States is engaged. It must, however, be ready for expansion and it is inevitable that in case of another war the entire resources of the country of men and material will be subject to call. The officer personnel of the Regular Army must administer the military establishment in time of peace and must lead our military forces in war. Our people have a right to demand, and should demand, that this officer personnel be kept at the highest state of efficiency, and that these officers, who are to command and lead in battle the man power of the Nation, should be the best soldiers and leaders the country can provide. Any other policy results in waste and extravagance in time of peace and in unnecessary loss of life in time of war. If necessary, in order to promote efficiency, the interest of individuals must be sacrificed to the common good. Many millions of dollars are spent each year to maintain the Army. This expenditure should be accomplished in a thoroughly businesslike manner and the country given the dollar value for every dollar expended.

There are now about 12,000 officers of the Army. This Board is convinced that the number cannot with safety be reduced. It is certain, however, that in so large a body of officers there must always be some who fail to measure up to what should be the required standard. Most of them have entered service when quite young. Their fitness for the position to which originally appointed is not a guarantee that as they grow older and their responsibilities become greater they will, everyone, be equal to such responsibilities. To permit those who are unsuitable or ineffective, even though by no fault of their own, to remain in the service, detracts from the efficiency of the whole body. Efficiency demands that there be means for removing all of the unsuitable or ineffective from the active list, and furthermore, that the steady outflow of officers from the active list be sufficient to insure maintaining the efficiency of all who still remain in active service.

From the broad viewpoint of national defense the Army of the United States, including all three of its components, may well be considered a great training school for the production of officers that will be needed in war. The officers on the active list of the Regular Army must constitute that small but highly professional element to which the country will look for immediate leadership of our greatly larger war Army. The active list should at all times be made up of officers of potential ability and capacity. But this is not enough. Their potential qualities must be developed by training and experience. This requires, among other things, progression through the various grades and spheres of responsibility at a reasonable rate, and this in turn requires that there be sufficient vacancies to maintain that rate. If normal losses are inadequate, there must be some additional outflow otherwise the effectiveness of the whole active list is threatened.

From the viewpoint of preparation for war, the outflow from the active list

serves to keep that list vitalized and efficient. But war is not to be waged with the Regular Army alone. Thousands of additional officers will be needed. Some of the best of these will be from among individuals who have had more or less training in the Regular Army and have added to this the broadening experience of civil life. This is clearly shown by the history of all our wars. In the light of the past there can be no doubt that in an emergency practically all former officers will proffer such service as they can perform whether they have been continued on the rolls or not. They are not lost to the national defense.

The Board has endeavored to determine the changes in our existing system of promotion, departing as little as possible from prevailing methods, necessary to insure a high quality of active personnel of the Army. At the same time it has endeavored to determine what changes are essential to improve the morale and efficiency of the enlisted personnel of the Army. The results are set forth in the bill presented and discussed hereinafter. (See Appendix I for bill.)

DISCUSSION OF BILL.

General Statement.

4. The maintenance of an efficient officer personnel necessitates: First, constant elimination of the inefficient and, second, the distribution and training in the various grades of officers who remain on the active list. Manifestly there is an intimate relation between the proportions maintained in the various grades, the rates of progression of officers through the various grades, and the outflow of officers from the active list. In the bill that follows the Board has sought the most suitable and practicable adjustment of these three factors. It has further sought practicable and effective methods of maintaining, in a just and equitable manner, the least outflow from the active list that will insure the efficiency of that list.

The bill as a whole, in conjunction with existing laws, is designed to provide a fair and just personnel system productive of efficiency at a minimum cost.

Section 1.

a. This section preserves the status quo of the total commissioned strength and of the nonpromotion-list branches. Its sole purpose is to provide a redistribution of officers exclusive of those of the Medical Department, chaplains, and professors in the various grades. The advantages of distribution by a system of percentages of the whole over a distribution by number are manifest. Correct proportions once established will be maintained in any future reduction or increase of the total.

The percentages allotted to the various grades do not differ materially from those now in effect. The percentages recommended have not been arbitrarily fixed. They have been carefully calculated with respect to each other, having in view the demands of mobilization for trained officers in the various grades, the proper employment and training of officers in time of peace, and a reasonable progression in the careers of officers with the least practicable attrition.

Peace-time limitations very naturally prevent the maintenance in higher grades of the number of trained officers that will at once be needed in the event of mobilization. But in so far as peace-time limitations permit, the demands of mobilization should be met. The importance of having trained and experienced field officers is second only to that of having trained general officers.

The Board has satisfied itself that the percentage it recommends in the various grades can be suitably and profitably employed and trained in time of peace. The small increase in the number of general officers is desirable primarily from the standpoint of war requirements and secondarily as an incentive to efficiency by providing a reasonable opportunity for officers to be selected for promotion thereto before the close of their careers. The increase of nine in the number of major generals of the line is partly compensated by a reduction of five in number of major generals of the staff as will appear hereinafter. The net increase of four major generals is required for the much needed General Personnel Board as provided for in Section 3, and for other appropriate duties. The additional brigadier generals may be readily absorbed as chiefs of staff of corps areas and departments and in other positions to which such rank is appropriate.

The Board deems it advisable to confine the number of colonels and lieutenant colonels to definite limits, as promotion to these grades upon length of service would, at times, be productive of excessive numbers that could not be readily utilized. The percentage of majors is for similar reasons confined within definite limits. In the grades below major the Board believes that promotion after fixed periods of service can and should run its course. The resulting numbers in the various grades can be effectively utilized and no limiting percentages are necessary or desirable.

Section 2.

b. This section deals with the appointment of chiefs of branches, making only such changes as have a distinct relation to the promotion system, as the Board believes desirable. It contemplates that the successors to the present incumbents of the offices of Chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery and the Inspector General be major gen-

(Continued on Next Page.)

Attrition of Four Per Cent Annually Recommended

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

erals of the line detailed for said duty, five of the additional major generals authorized by Section 1 being utilized for these duties. The Chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery, are responsible for the organization, equipment, personnel, tactical and training doctrines of their respective arms. The discharge of these responsibilities requires broad experience in command and thorough understanding of the role of other arms. Lack of this experience and knowledge prevents the development of the team play so essential to success in war. Similarly the Inspector General should be an officer of the broadest experience in command, and knowledge of all arms and branches. The Board believes that the present system of appointing colonels as chiefs of these five branches is not conducive to the same successful results which would be obtained by the detail of major generals of the line to these offices.

This section extends the existing principle of appointment of general officers of the line from an eligible list to appointment of general officers of the staff. The advantages of having all eligible lists prepared by one impartial board and the careful and continuous consideration of the qualifications of all colonels are apparent. The interests of the branch are safeguarded by having the chief thereof an additional member of the board when a list is prepared for his branch.

The Board deems it advisable that appointment as chiefs and assistant chiefs of branches other than those branches above enumerated, be confined to officers commissioned therein.

Those provisions of the section preserving the status of present chiefs and insuring the effectiveness of the recently enacted Air Corps Act appear to need no comment.

The provision authorizing officers, who have served or may hereafter serve a four year term as assistant chiefs of branches, and who subsequently retire, to be retired with the rank held as assistant chief, is believed to be fair and just.

In the administration of this section the Board assumes that eligible lists of a reasonable number, affording considerable latitude to the appointing power, will always be maintained.

Section 3.

c. This section provides for the composition, appointment and duties of a board of general officers designated as The General Personnel Board. The National Defense Act requires that such a board prepare annually the eligible list of colonels of the line deemed qualified for appointment as brigadier general. The practice has proven sound and acceptable. The same Act requires that the annual classification of officers be by a similar board. It is believed that the functioning of such a board might well be extended to other personnel matters concerning which the action of a disinterested board unaffected by local conditions is advisable. There is ample evidence that sentiment within and without the Army strongly favors the logical and desirable practice of having an impartial board of high rank consider all those matters that deeply affect the careers of officers, that involve consideration of relative merit and efficiency, and that involve an adjustment of the interest of the Government and of individuals. This bill contemplates many new duties of this character, which, added to those already prescribed by law, render essential the establishment of a continuing board of impartial and disinterested officers to act in a similar advisory capacity upon these important matters. The duties and the responsibilities of the board are such that there should be frequent, though not sudden and complete, changes in its composition and that there should be excluded from its membership officers of any other advisory agencies, such as the General Staff.

The duties of the board are clearly stated in the proposed bill. Of these, the preparation of the general officer of the line eligible list and the classification of officers, are duties already assigned to boards of general officers. The duty of preparing lists of eligibles for appointment as chiefs and assistant chiefs of branches, i. e., as general officers of the staff, appears to require no comment. The interests of the branches are conserved by having the chief thereof an additional member of the board when a branch list is being prepared. The board is to prepare and revise the General Staff Corps eligible list, being empowered to add the names of officer graduates of the General Service Schools who are recommended and deemed qualified for General Staff duty. The board is likewise authorized to remove from the list the name of any officer who, in its opinion, is not suited for General Staff duty. Both of these steps are deemed wise and necessary. At present there is too strict a limitation upon the names that can be placed upon this list. The Board is convinced that there are other officer graduates of the General Service Schools who cannot now become eligible for General Staff duty but who are particularly well fitted to perform such duty. While it may be possible to determine with reasonable accuracy the suitability of an officer for General Staff work, it is manifest that this fitness cannot be absolutely demonstrated until he has been given such work to do. Thus, subsequent developments may negative the conclusion that an officer is qualified, and there should be an impartial agency such as a board herein provided to strike his name from the list in such an event.

Previous experience has clearly indicated

35 Year Retirement

This bill is one of 14 suggested in the supplementary proceedings of the Board:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer has been 35 years in the service he shall, if he makes application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed upon the unlimited retired list.

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

the need for some central authority to pass on the examinations of officers for promotion. The board provided for in this bill is deemed most suitable for this purpose.

The operation of any system of promotion includes the removal from active service, upon their application or otherwise, of some officers. It is necessary that some agency review the applications of all kinds, and in the light of the condition then existing in the Army, of which it is cognizant, make recommendations relative to the approval of such applications, in all cases in which approval is discretionary. There will also be officers transferred from the active list otherwise than upon their applications. A board that is constantly engaged in the consideration of the relative merit of officers for the purposes of forming eligible lists, classification, examination for promotion, etc., is undoubtedly the agency best qualified to recommend any involuntary separations from the active list that are necessary in the interest of the Government. In general, it is believed that by its detailed investigations, comparisons and standardization of requirements, the proposed board should become an agency of incalculable value to the national defense.

Section 4.

d. This section fixes the order and method and for the lower grades, the rate of promotion from grade to grade. It also defines the service to be credited in determining eligibility for promotion.

Manifestly the order in which officers are promoted should be that established by the promotion list. Similarly the service credited for promotion should be that which has been credited in forming the promotion list.

The primary consideration in framing this and related sections of the bill has been to establish and maintain a reasonable and effective rate in the progression of officers from grade to grade. A desirable rate of progression is one that advances officers at a rate commensurate with their ages, experience, and general value to the service. Efficiency will be attained if the time served in each grade is sufficient to master the duties thereof, to render effective service therein, and to prepare for service in the grade above. Nor should the period of service in any grade be too long. Unduly prolonged training in any grade is wasteful. It handicaps the individual by keeping him in a grade after he has lost some of the physical activity demanded by the duties of that grade and it causes stagnation and loss of efficiency.

The Board has endeavored to provide a rate of promotion which it conceives to be necessary to insure efficiency and also one which will approximate the promotion rate in other services.

Even though there were no World War hump in our personnel, the present promotion system could not provide a proper flow of promotion. The presence of this hump renders the promotion prospects of officers in its lower half and below it practically hopeless.

It is not believed that any feasible promotion system can be devised which will entirely relieve the stagnation within the World War hump consisting of some 5,600 officers, or about one-half of the total number of promotion-list officers, all now in company grades and varying by less than two years in length of service.

However, a promotion system which insures officers passing to the grades of first lieutenant, captain and major, after a reasonable length of service in the next lower grade, does appear feasible and will do much to relieve the situation. It will at least prevent stagnation in the lower grades where its effects are most severe and destructive to morale and efficiency. The promotion schedule recommended by the Board to the grades of first lieutenant, captain and major, is upon completion of three, ten and seventeen years of service, respectively. In the first two of these grades no limitation upon numbers therein is deemed necessary, the Board believing that the Army can readily accommodate itself to a proper utilization and training of whatever numbers may result. In the grade of major the Board finds need of limits that will insure the minimum number of majors required and that will prevent any excess over the maximum that can be suitably utilized and trained. Thus promotion to this grade upon completion of seventeen years of service will be an average condition, some individuals reaching the grade before or after that period of service.

The proposed periods of service in these lower grades will, it is believed, fulfill the desirable conditions before stated and without excessive separations from the active list. The contemplated lengths of service for promotion to captain and major also have the advantage of being coincident with changes in the pay periods of

officers, and such promotions would not therefore appreciably increase the cost of the Army. The promotion of second lieutenants to first lieutenants after three years of service will advance these young officers into the second pay period upon promotion. This promotion is believed to be thoroughly justified. The difference between the duties of the two lower grades is slight. In three years a second lieutenant will certainly, if at all capable, be qualified for the duties of a first lieutenant. The slightly added cost is entirely justified and their service after three years' experience as second lieutenants will be well worth the pay they will then receive.

While it might be thought desirable to extend the principle of promotion after fixed periods of service to the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel, the Board finds this to be impracticable by reason of the excessive numbers in those grades that would result. The Board has, therefore, adhered to the present system of promotion to vacancies in the grades above major, but has endeavored in other measures of its bill to establish a reasonable and uniform flow of promotion into and through a suitable number of officers in each of the grades above major and for the necessary turnover in those grades. Our past experience shows clearly that either too small numbers in the higher grades or too small turnover therein blocks promotion, and that when both of these conditions obtain simultaneously, the inevitable result is stagnation in all grades. The blocking of promotion due to the above causes has generally existed markedly in our Army in times of peace in the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel, and to an even more pronounced degree in the grades of brigadier general and major general. It can be obviated at least partially by some such combination of numbers and turnover as recommended by the Board. Though not included in this section of the bill, the provision fixing the number of officers in each grade, and the provision for a reasonable outflow from the higher grades appearing in other sections, are absolutely essential in order to maintain the rate of promotion contemplated by the Board.

In general the contemplated average rate of promotion will cause an officer to spend about seventeen years of his active career in the company grades and the remainder in field grades, with a suitable period in each grade. The proposed rate of promotion may not be quite so rapid as in other services but it appears suited to the needs of the Army. The Board is of the opinion that the advancement recommended is justified at this time by due consideration of the interests of the service and of the United States.

Section 5.

e. This section provides for a system of examination of officers for promotion and for the disposition of any who fail to qualify.

Colonels are promoted by selection. Second lieutenants who are qualified for their positions need not be examined to determine their fitness to undertake duties which differ but little from those they have been performing. In the grades between colonel and second lieutenant the Board believes most thoroughly that there should be some effective method of ascertaining whether or not an officer is qualified for promotion. At present officers are promoted without examination when they are at the top of a grade and vacancies occur in the next higher grade, that is, by seniority, with no other than physical test applied.

The country has a right to demand that officers of the Army be efficient. Mere routine performance of duty is not enough to insure efficiency. It must be realized that in the profession of arms, as in all other professions, continuous study is necessary in order that one may render the best service of which he is capable. The present system of classification of officers does not determine, nor is it believed to have been intended to determine definitely the professional qualifications of officers to serve in a higher grade. An examination for this purpose is necessary.

The examination which the Board has in mind includes, but is by no means confined to, mental or practical tests. The entire record which an officer has made while in the service gives a good indication of his ability, of whether he has taken full advantage of opportunities for improvement, of the manner in which he has discharged his duties and responsibilities, and is in general an index of his qualifications, not only for the position he occupies, but for any higher position. Nothing short of a consideration of his complete record, supplemented by appropriate professional tests, will clearly establish an officer's fitness for promotion.

The Board contemplates and strongly recommends, therefore, that the system of examination prescribed include a careful scrutiny of the officer's record and that to this there be given great weight. In addition there should be a mental examination which will likewise be given proper weight. The combination of these two separate kinds of examination will determine the suitability of the officer for promotion.

The mental examination should be one which the officer should be able to pass if he has improved his opportunities for study and applied himself properly, irrespective of whether or not he has been a student at any of the service schools.

The Board is well aware that the records of officers are carefully scrutinized in order to determine whether, under existing law,

they should be retained in Class A or placed in Class B. Such consideration of records is made, and should continue to be made, primarily with a view of ascertaining whether or not an officer should be retained in the service. The proposed examination of records as a part of the promotion examination is very different, being for the distinct purpose of ascertaining fitness to be promoted to a higher grade.

The Board is thoroughly aware that any system of examination is just what is made of it by those who are charged with its administration, but is encouraged to hope that the system that it now proposes will be administered impartially and effectively. Satisfactory administration will be greatly facilitated by having the results of all examinations finally reviewed by the General Personnel Board and the bill so provides. This examination system is by no means intended to be a method of elimination. It is intended to promote efficiency by establishing certain standards which every officer must meet before he is regarded as fitted for promotion. The eliminations will be merely incidental and will manifestly be confined to those officers who have demonstrated conclusively that they are not qualified to serve in higher grades, with the reasonable presumption that they have failed to fit themselves for promotion or that they are unable to do so.

The provisions made for disposition of any officers who fail to qualify are believed just and equitable to the officers and to the Government and are co-ordinated with other provisions for the disposition of officers placed in Class B and of officers who may leave the active list upon their application.

Sections 6 and 7.

f. (1) Sections 6 and 7 combined are designated to bring about that controlled and uniform attrition, or outflow from the active list, suitably distributed in the various grades, without which there can be no reasonable flow of promotion under any system. With promotion to vacancies, as proposed for the higher grades, there must be vacancies. With promotions on length of service, as proposed for the lower grades, there must be some outflow to prevent a banking up of excessive numbers in grades. Moreover the total outflow must be such as to insure a uniform inflow of second lieutenants.

Attention has been called to the fact that the existence of the World War hump of some 5,600 officers in our personnel is largely, though not entirely, responsible for the unsatisfactory promotion situation. It is apparent that any sudden or violent obliteration or reduction of this hump should not even be considered. Such gradual reduction of the hump as is feasible and consistent with the best interests of the Nation, and with the greatest possible fairness and justice to individuals, should take place. However, such a gradual reduction would not of itself make possible that reasonable flow of promotion that will place officers in the various grades at the time of life and service at which they are, by experience and mental vigor, fitted to render a maximum return of service in peace and war. The desired result is to be had only by combining with a gradual reduction of the hump a gradual upward movement of the officers in it, thus serving to spread it out so that it will at no time congest the various grades. This requires that there be vacancies above the hump. Hence the net requirement is a sufficient and sustained outflow, greater than the present, both in and above the hump.

(2) Section 6. Existing laws under which the active service of officers may terminate should be used in so far as practicable in obtaining the required outflow from the active list, but to make them effective the modifications recommended in this section are necessary. Separations thus brought about will be in accord with the generally accepted view that, aside from separations due to age or physical or other unfitness, the required attrition should be had, so far as practicable, by voluntary means. The Board had provided that existing statutory provisions be fully utilized and has embodied the few modifications of such statutes that it deems desirable. The existing statutes providing for retirements for age and for disability are not affected. Slight changes in those provisions governing voluntary retirements, or discretionary retirements after long service, are recommended to make those statutes better fulfill their purpose and more effective in producing the needed outflow from the active list.

The Board is unable to discern any necessity for continuing the separate limited and unlimited retired lists and recommends their consolidation. Any arbitrary restriction upon voluntary retirements is contrary to the principles that the Board believes should govern in maintaining a fair rate of promotion in the Army.

Under present laws an officer has a right to retirement, if he applies, only in case he has served forty years. This law is practically inoperative as most officers are near the age of sixty-four years when they have completed forty years of service. The Board proposes to give the right of retirement to any officer who applies when he has served thirty-five or more years. This is believed just and fair to both the officer and the Government. Such retirements would serve to increase the voluntary attrition and will afford an avenue of non-

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Report Discusses Retirement Policy and Restrictions

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

orable voluntary termination of active service to those officers who, for any reason, desire to take advantage of it.

An existing law (R. S. 1244) dating from 1862 authorizes the President, in his discretion, to retire officers over 62 years of age or of over 45 years of commissioned service. It will be noted that this law antedates by many years the law of 1882 fixing 64 years as the statutory age for retirement. The Board recommends that this statute be amended to give the President authority, in his discretion, to retire officers who have served 40 years or who are over 60 years of age. The Board does not contemplate any general or extensive use of this statute, but believes the President should be able to exercise this power in some cases of officers of long service or advanced age, whose prospects for further advancement or service are slight, or who have passed the period of usefulness in the service.

If applications for retirement are to be stimulated, the change from an active to a retired status must be made less severe. The retirement of an officer with retired pay at the rate of 75 per cent of his active pay abruptly reduces his income by from 37½ per cent to as high as 50 per cent, instead of by 25 per cent as is generally believed, due to allowance not being considered in computing retired pay. The retired pay of less than 75 per cent of their active pay, as proposed elsewhere in this bill for officers of less than 30 years of service, is based on the assumption that they are still young enough to engage in some form of civil pursuit to supplement it.

At present, however, there are onerous restrictions upon the civil activities in which any retired officer can engage. From all points of view it seems manifestly unwise and unfair to retain any legislative restrictions that will limit the opportunity of retired personnel for proper remunerative employment, and particularly in those fields for which their training and experience fits them, or in which they can render good service to the national defense along the lines of mobilization of industry. The Board has, therefore, inserted in its bill a proviso that will remove the existing restrictions.

The disposition and remuneration of officers separated from the active list under various provisions of law must be carefully adjusted. They should in general be the same for officers placed in Class B and for officers who fall on promotion examinations. The Board has, therefore, incorporated in this section provisions that will accomplish this. The change in the Class B law will cause officers of between ten and twenty years of commissioned service, and who are under forty-five years of age, to be discharged with a cash allowance, instead of being placed on the retired list as at present. It will also change the retired pay of Class B officers to 2½ per cent of active pay for each year of service credited for pay purposes, the maximum being 67½ per cent. The changes are deemed just and equitable and in the interest of the Government. The section further provides that the findings of the Final Classification Board, which would hereafter be the General Personnel Board, be final and not subject to revision. The Board believes that the rights of officers are so fully safeguarded by the normal procedure that review of findings by the President is unnecessary.

Section 7.

(3) This section provides those supplementary measures necessary to make possible the minimum total attrition that is essential to even the modest rate of promotion contemplated by the Board. Most of the required separations would be accomplished under existing statutes as modified in the preceding section, and by deaths, resignations, and failure on promotion examinations. Only to the extent that these fall short would this section be operative.

The separations from the active list under this section would, except in the grade of colonel, be voluntary. This grade presents a situation differing from that in the lower grades. Advancement above the grade of colonel is solely by selection. A logical corollary is that officers who remain long in the grade are either those deemed suitable for promotion, but for whom there are no vacancies, or those passed over as unsuitable in making the selections for promotion. The former will, under this bill, be listed as eligible for promotion, while the latter will not. It is from the latter class that there may well be such selective retirements as are necessary to obviate such a small turnover in the grade as would block promotion in all grades below. The minimum rate of promotion deemed necessary by the Board contemplates not over seven years of service in the grade of colonel. This requires an annual turnover in that grade of 1-7 of its strength. Promotions to brigadier general will, if the number of general officers recommended by the Board be provided and maintained with a reasonable turnover among them, contribute materially to the outflow from the grade of colonel. Retirements will add greatly to the outflow, especially if existing laws are modified as recommended in the preceding section of this bill. Only to the extent that the total departures from the grade, by promotion and by normal separations, falls below 1-7 of the strength of the grade, may some of the colonels passed over as not fitted for promotion be selected for retirement. The same agency that selects colonels to be placed on eligible lists for promotion would also select those to be retired under this provision. The

Forty Year Retirement

ANOTHER suggested retirement bill submitted by the Board in its supplementary proceedings follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer has served 40 years as a commissioned officer, or is 60 years old, he may, without action of a retiring board, be retired from active service at the discretion of the President.

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

colonels retired under this provision would receive 75 per cent of active pay. The provision would result in advancing, by a few years, the date of passage to the retired list at the age of sixty-four. The Board believes that this provision is practically without cost, and is essential to prevent the blocking of promotion in grades below, and is clearly for the best interests of the Government.

There must be an average annual attrition of at least 4 per cent of the total number of promotion-list officers. It seems probable that separations from the active list, including those under all prior provisions of this bill, may fall short of this required 4 per cent. Discretionary authority for additional voluntary attrition of not exceeding 1 per cent will permit administrative latitude and may result in securing the total desired attrition in this manner. This will permit voluntary separations from the service in the cases of officers whose length of service or age is such that they cannot take advantage of other statutes and, upon their own applications, be transferred from the active list. Manifestly those voluntary separations should be confined to officers in and above the World War hump and would thus automatically cease when that hump has passed from the active list. A suitable apportionment of such separations, within the limit of 1 per cent, among the various grades, in accordance with conditions from time to time, and a fair and just determination of which applicants within the authorized number are to be approved in any year, are appropriate duties of the General Personnel Board created by this bill.

Although these officers will be leaving the active list of their own volition, they are in fact doing so for the convenience of the Government. It must be pointed out, however, that such applications cannot be expected unless those concerned are convinced that they are being treated fairly and justly both from their own standpoint and from that of the Government. They will have built up an equity in retirement that the Government must recognize. In general, those who have served twenty years as commissioned officers or who are over forty-five years of age have reached a period of life when their opportunities in civil life will be limited. In view of this, and in view of the fact that any cash payment that would satisfy their equity in retirement would be excessive, the Board believes it best to place them on the retired list with retired pay graded according to length of service credited for pay purposes. Younger officers can, with advantage to themselves and to the Government, be honorably discharged with a cash allowance that will satisfy their equity in retirement and at the same time give them a start in civil life. The discharge allowance recommended by the Board is not excessive in that it will, even at a high rate of interest, yield them no greater return than if they were retired under the 2½ per cent rule, and is much less than the aggregate amount the Government would pay them were they so retired. Furthermore any lesser discharge allowance would defeat the end in view.

There are on the active list a small number of lieutenant colonels who entered the military service during the Spanish-American War period and who were commissioned in the Regular Army on or before February 2, 1901. Many of them are old for their rank with slight prospects of advancement beyond the foot of the list of colonels. The proposed retirement of those who apply with the rank and retired pay of colonel would be a fitting reward for their service in two wars, would be practically without cost, and would eliminate the incentive they now have to remain on the active list to reach the grade of colonel. Their retirement would serve not only to build up the total attrition but also to provide some of the vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel that are necessary to prevent the blocking of promotion in grades below.

Officers retired continue on the rolls and are available for service in war. It will be noted that no provision is made requiring officers discharged with a cash allowance to enroll in a reserve. This is not regarded as a departure from the above stated principle that all officers leaving the active list should be available for service in war. Many officers discharged with an allowance will, of their own volition, become members of the National Guard or Organized Reserves. Experience shows that any former officer capable of rendering efficient service in any capacity will readily and willingly undertake to do so in case of emergency, even though not then enrolled in a military organization.

Section 8.

g. This section is intended to provide, only if and when necessary, for involuntary separations from the service.

The Board's own independent study of the matter has absolutely convinced it that the present unfortunate situation in the Army cannot possibly be ameliorated unless separations from the active list tend to reduce the World War hump, and average at least 4 per cent of the total authorized number of promotion-list officers in each fiscal year. Even this attrition will not be an entirely effective cure of the promotion situation, but unless this proposed remedy is applied, it means stagnation, inefficiency, and all of the attendant evils which follow in their train.

The war-time hump exists. This is a fact which must be faced. It is a decided menace. So long as the hump continues without material reduction, it will block advancement, necessitate officers remaining too long in the same grade, and radically lower the efficiency of the entire Army. This would have been the result of the hump, although in a somewhat lesser degree, even if the Army had been maintained at the maximum strength provided by the National Defense Act. Owing to the decrease which has been made in the strength of the Army, the effect of the hump has been greatly intensified.

Some corrective action must be taken. Even if the necessary correction is drastic, it must be applied. As has been stated heretofore, under such circumstances the interests of individuals must give way for the general good. The cost, if any, of making such a correction is but a necessary penalty which must be paid.

The Board hopes that the voluntary separations from the service will make involuntary separations unnecessary, but whether or not this hope is realized, the Board feels that this section should be enacted into law and unanimously and earnestly so recommends.

Section 9.

h. The Board is well satisfied that any effort to improve the efficiency of the Army will fall far short of its purpose unless it provides for the betterment of the status of enlisted men, both while in active service and thereafter. In general measures are necessary that will draw into the service a high quality of recruits and will improve their efficiency while in the service. To do this the measures must cover not only their active status but the prospect to which they and their dependents may look forward after long service or if disabled in the service. In section 9 the Board has incorporated a measure it deems necessary and urgent and in a subsequent part of its report supplements this by further recommendations.

This section provides for the distribution of enlisted men between the sixth and seventh grades in such proportion as the President may direct. It thus removes the present restriction which limits the number in the sixth grade to 25 per cent of the total authorized enlisted strength. It contemplates that not only the proportions in those two grades, but also the regulations governing promotions from the seventh to the sixth grade, be prescribed by the President.

This would permit a number of deserving soldiers being given the modest increase in pay of \$9 per month which would be incident to their advancement from the seventh to the sixth grade. The pay of enlisted men in the Army in the seventh grade is \$21 per month and of those in the sixth grade, \$30 per month. The Board believes that the regulations governing promotion to the seventh grade will be so drafted as to provide that such promotions be made only after a reasonable length of service in the lower grade and be only those of men who have proven themselves to be worthy. This will undoubtedly have an excellent effect upon the morale of the enlisted men. It will, moreover, give to the enlisted men of the Army a status similar to that of the enlisted men of the Navy.

The cost of this measure would depend upon the limits fixed by the President and upon the number of promotions made within such limits. Enlistments each year now number about 31-3 per cent of the authorized strength of the Army. Of these, the recruits would have to serve a proper length of time, certainly not less than four months, before they could be promoted. The Board believes that the sixth grade would probably never contain more than 40 per cent of the enlisted strength, an increase of 15 per cent over that now fixed by law. This would mean an increased cost for enlisted personnel of about \$2,000,000 per year. The benefits to be derived would be, well worth this increase. Moreover, the increase would be somewhat offset by a decrease in the cost of recruiting, and a decrease in expenditures incident to the turnover of personnel, while there is no doubt that better men would apply for enlistment in the Army.

Section 10.

i. In addition to the usual saving and repealing clauses this section fixes July 1, 1928, as the date the bill should become effective. This date is predicated on the assumption that the bill would be enacted a sufficient time prior thereto to enable the necessary administrative action to be taken to put it into effect on that date.

SUMMARY.

Purpose. 5a. In general the bill is designed to provide for such redistribution of the present authorized number of officers, for such methods and rates of promotion, and for such means and methods of terminat-

ing the active service of officers as are essential in the interests of efficiency and the national defense.

Those provisions relative to separations from the active list have been designed with a view to maintaining the required minimum uniform attrition in such manner as will remove or release from the active list those officers that can best be spared, and in a manner that is just and fair to them and to the Government.

The success of this or any bill will depend largely upon the manner in which administered. Administration should be greatly facilitated, and both public and individual interests safeguarded, by charging an impartial board of high rank with many of the details.

Synopsis.

b. In brief the proposed bill accomplishes the following:

Sec. 1. Redistributes the commissioned grades on a percentage basis, with slight changes in higher grades, and with flexibility in lower grades made necessary by the proposed system of promotion.

Sec. 2. Provides that hereafter the Chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery and the Inspector General be detailed from the major generals of the line, and that certain other chiefs and assistant chiefs of branches, be selected from eligible lists.

Sec. 3. Creates the General Personnel Board, consisting of general officers, and prescribes its duties.

Sec. 4. Changes promotion system to provide promotion from the single list as follows:

To major after seventeen years of service, subject to a limitation of number in grade.

To captain, and first lieutenant after ten and three years of service, respectively.

Sec. 5. Provides for professional examination for promotion and disposal of those found disqualified.

Sec. 6. Amends certain existing laws relative to retirement as follows:

Consolidates retired lists.

Removes restriction on civil employment of retired persons.

Insures retirement on application after thirty-five years of service.

Gives the President discretionary authority to retire officers of over forty years of service or over sixty years of age.

Coordinates scale of remuneration of Class B officers with remuneration of officers separated from active list.

Sec. 7. Permits the President to retire such number of colonels passed over for promotion as will cause an annual turnover of not to exceed 1-7 the strength of that grade.

Permits not to exceed 1 per cent of promotion-list officers to be released from active service annually upon application and with suitable remuneration.

Sec. 8. Provides means of maintaining desired average annual attrition of 4 per cent of the authorized number of promotion-list officers.

Sec. 9. Provides for acceleration of promotion of the private soldier.

Sec. 10. Effective date, saving and repealing clauses.

Cost.

c. With the assistance of the Chief of Finance, the Board has endeavored to determine the cost of maintaining the commissioned personnel of the Army, both on the active and on the retired lists, first, in case no change is made in existing law, second, in the event that the legislation recommended by the Board is enacted into law. While it is of course impossible to arrive at costs which are absolutely accurate, nevertheless, based upon what the Board thinks are reasonable assumptions, it seems that if the legislation recommended by the Board does become law, there will be an increased cost for the fiscal year 1929 of approximately \$3,000,000; therefore, and until the fiscal year 1935, the cost will be a little less than if no change is made in existing law. After the year 1935, there will be a very appreciable saving and in the fiscal year 1940, the cost under the bill proposed by this Board will be materially less than it would have been if no change is made in existing law.

III. DISCUSSION OF RELATED PROBLEMS.

General.

1. There are many matters pertaining to the efficiency and personnel of the Army not covered in the bill recommended. The Board feels that all such matters should and will continue to be considered by the War Department. A few, closely related to the specific task assigned this Board, have necessarily received consideration and the Board feels its report would be incomplete without some discussion thereof.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

Uniform.

2a. There is no one thing more important to the efficiency and contentment of the enlisted personnel of all components of the Army than an improvement of their uniform. The present uniform consists of woolen and cotton olive drab of war-time manufacture. Both are most unsatisfactory from the standpoint of appearance and of comfort to the wearer.

The Army of the United States has been clothed for about ten years with these war-time made uniforms. During the last two years, the Regular Army has been issued, in addition, one special measurement uniform per enlistment made out of

(Continued on Next Page.)

Supplementary Proceedings Include Fourteen Bills

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war-time woolen cloth. All the other components of the Army, however, have been uniformed exclusively with war-time stock uniforms. These uniforms were manufactured in 1917 and 1918, when the controlling idea was to produce uniforms in quantity without regard to fit or appearance. The results are that the men of the Army do not present a creditable appearance, and furthermore, they compare unfavorably with men of the other services. Consequently, out of personal pride, the majority of men are spending considerable sums of money to procure uniforms which are fit to wear. This is imposing a heavy drain upon the small pay received by the enlisted men, and is an expense which should certainly be borne by the Government.

The war-time manufactured uniforms can still be issued and used for certain purposes. The remainder should be held for use in a war emergency.

The Board believes that this is so important that it would be willing, if necessary, to curtail or postpone, temporarily, practically any other contemplated expenditure for Army purposes until this better uniform can be provided.

It is, therefore, recommended that the War Department take steps to bring about the procurement and issue of a proper uniform for enlisted men at the earliest date consistent with the financial policy of the Government.

Reserve.

b. Another matter of vital importance is the establishment of a reserve into which enlisted men may pass after various periods of service and training on the active list. Pending a full study of this important subject which may, and the Board believes should, result in the establishment of such a reserve, the Board has deemed it inadvisable to make any recommendations modifying laws pertaining to the transfer of enlisted men to the retired list.

The Board urgently recommends action by the War Department that will lead to the establishment by appropriate legislation of a Regular Army Reserve, the personnel of the reserve to be composed of enlisted men of the Regular Army who have been transferred thereto under the provisions of law and such regulations made pursuant thereto as the President may direct.

The War Department feels keenly the entire lack of an adequate reservoir of trained and disciplined soldiers upon which it can draw in an emergency to fill to sufficient strength the depleted units of the Regular Army.

A reserve of well trained and disciplined men would increase the efficiency of the Regular Army many fold, and would greatly enhance its value as a factor in the nation's policy of preparedness.

It seems proper to seek a law granting the privilege of transfer to a Regular Army Reserve of enlisted men of the Regular Army who have served one or more enlistments, such transfer to carry with it proper and just compensation, together with an obligation on the part of the soldier so transferred to continue service in the reserve for a definite period. There should also be an obligation for such training as the President may direct.

It seems reasonable to recommend that with the privilege of transfer to the reserve the existing statutes authorizing the purchase of discharge as a right be modified or rescinded.

The Navy recognized the necessity for creating a reserve of trained and disciplined men upon which to call in an emergency (43 Statutes 1080). Somewhat similar legislation for the Regular Army would undoubtedly produce the much desired Regular Army Reserve.

Allowances of Retired Enlisted Men.

c. The present law prescribes allowances for retired enlisted men of \$3.50 per month in lieu of rations and clothing and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel and light, a total of \$15.75 per month. These allowances were determined and fixed by law about twenty years ago, and have not since been changed.

The Board is of the opinion that these allowances are entirely inadequate and should be increased in approximately the same ratio that the cost of items represented thereby has since increased. As an indication of the necessity of a material increase in these allowances, if they are to represent a fair and just compensation, the present cost of the ration, twice its cost twenty years ago, may be cited as fairly illustrative.

It is, therefore, recommended that the War Department take the necessary action to secure an increase in these allowances.

Pensions.

d. The laws that are contained in our statutes governing pensions for enlisted men of the Regular Army are most unsatisfactory. This is particularly true of the pension rate for total incapacity to perform manual labor. Pension rates for various specific disabilities, such as loss of a limb, etc., have been successively increased and are in general satisfactory. But the rate of \$30 per month for total incapacity to perform manual labor established March 3, 1883, has not been increased since that date. More recent enactments have established a pension rate of \$50 per month for Spanish-American War veterans and a compensation rate of \$100 per month for World War veterans

Enlisted Personnel Bill

An enlisted personnel bill is suggested by the Board as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the aggregate authorized number of enlisted men of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, in the sixth and seventh grades shall be as now or hereafter prescribed by law and shall be distributed between such grades in such proportions as the President may, from time to time, direct, and within the limits so fixed enlisted men may, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, be transferred from the seventh grade to the sixth grade and vice versa upon recommendation of organization commanders.

Sec. 2. This Act shall be effective July 1, 1928, and all laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed as of that date.

who are permanently totally incapacitated.

There has been no increase in the pensions for widows of enlisted men, of \$12 per month and \$2 additional for each child under sixteen years of age, since the Act of March 19, 1886. The widows of both Spanish-American War veterans and World War veterans receive \$30 per month with \$6 additional for each child, or more than double the rate prescribed for the widow of an enlisted man of the Regular Army.

There appears to be no valid reason for the great diversity of pension rates for the same kind of disability incurred while in the military service of the Government. The remuneration granted to a member of the military forces or to his dependents, by reason of injury or incapacity incident to his military service, should be the same without regard to when the service was rendered. At present the enlisted man of the Regular Army is seriously discriminated against.

The Board recommends that the War Department take prompt action to secure legislation that will make the pensions of disabled enlisted men of the Regular Army and of their dependents commensurate with the rates of compensation now prescribed by law for disabled World War veterans and their dependents.

Temporary Rank.

3. The Board recommends that the War Department seek immediate enactment of legislation that will provide temporary rank appropriate to the office of Chief of Staff and other high positions of command and responsibility in the Army. Furthermore, it recommends that any such legislation should be immediately effective without exceptions pertaining to the incumbents of any such office.

Rank and precedence form an integral part and have an important bearing on all national and international military and naval relations. It is indispensable that an officer, assigned to a high command, should have rank commensurate with his responsibility.

Our Army in its relations with the military and naval forces of other powers has always been at a disadvantage in this respect. During the China Relief Expedition, Major General Chaffee, although commanding a most important element of the expedition, was handicapped by lack of appropriate rank. International usage prevailed and the precedence and assignment that should have come to the United States forces, went to smaller commands of other powers, commanded by officers of higher rank. In the eyes of all, our country and forces were placed in an equivocal position.

During the World War temporary advanced rank was given the Commander-in-Chief and two Army commanders of the Expeditionary Forces. While our Commander-in-Chief never had the parity of rank with other allied commanders, the measure did, so far as our military precedents permitted, establish and maintain our interests and prestige. At all times the general officers, commanding Army Corps and the Army of Occupation, lacked sufficient rank, to enable them to operate on a parity with our allies.

During the conditions of peace that exist today, the importance of higher rank for certain of our general officers is obvious. The duties, responsibilities and position of the Chief of Staff certainly warrant the temporary rank of general.

The territorial corps areas contain one or more divisions of the Regular Army, National Guard or Organized Reserves and the corps area commanders should have rank superior to all their subordinates. Particularly should the commanders of the overseas departments, who are constantly in contact with foreign officers, have rank equivalent to that conferred by other governments on similar commanders.

Aides.

4. The Board believes that the provisions of law, which deny to a general officer, serving on the General Staff, the aides now authorized by law for other general officers of equal rank, should be repealed.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the present promotion list remain as it is and that all further efforts to alter it cease.

2. That the system of promotion and termination of service of officers of the Army be changed and administered in the manner provided in the bill herewith.

3. That the distribution and promotion of enlisted men be as provided in the bill herewith.

4. That separate legislation be sought providing for suitable temporary rank for officers in high positions of command or responsibility in the Army.

5. That the War Department take prompt and appropriate action to accomplish the following:

a. To procure and issue a suitable uniform for the enlisted men of the Army.

b. To establish a Regular Army Reserve.

c. To increase the allowances of retired enlisted men.

d. To establish pension rates for the Regular Army personnel commensurate with rates for other classes of military personnel.

V. CONCLUSION.

This Board has endeavored to suggest reasonable and effective remedies for present and impending personnel conditions that are inimical to the national defense.

The Board has fully considered all recommendations submitted to it. While fully appreciative of and sympathetic with the interests of individuals and groups of officers, it has been governed by the basic principle that the interests of the Government are paramount.

The Board has been able to recommend remedial measures that, in its opinion, serve the interests of the Government, and at the same time conserve the interests of the personnel of the Army as a whole.

The Board particularly desires to stress the fact that there may be personnel matters, other than those considered by the Board, requiring investigation and adjustment, legislative or otherwise. The Board has of necessity confined itself to major matters requiring immediate action and no other matter should be prejudiced by its exclusion.

In the bill prepared, the Board has embodied those remedial measures deemed of primary importance. The various provisions of the bill constitute an entity of coordinated and interrelated parts, each of which the Board has found essential to the purpose and concept of the whole.

The Board believes that its bill, with such minor changes as the Military Affairs Committee of Congress may make in the light of their broad experience with military and other legislation, will best meet the needs of the Army and the national defense at this time. It urgently recommends, therefore, that the bill be transmitted to Congress and that its prompt consideration and enactment be urged.

A BILL

To increase the efficiency of the Army, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the aggregate number of commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts on the active list shall not exceed the number now or hereafter expressly authorized by law and all such officers, except officers of the Medical Department, chaplains, and professors, shall be designated as promotion-list officers. The total authorized number of promotion-list officers shall be distributed in grades in the proportions of 0.28 per centum in the grade of major general of the line, 0.56 per centum in the grade of brigadier general of the line, 5 per centum in the grade of colonel, 8 per centum in the grade of lieutenant colonel, not less than 13 per centum and not more than 26 per centum in the grade of major, and the remainder in the grades of captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant. Whenever the computed authorized number in any grade above captain shall be a whole number plus a fraction, said whole number shall be the authorized number for that grade. The number of promotion-list officers in the grade of major, within the limits hereinbefore stated, and the number of promotion-list officers in each of the grades below major, shall be such as results from promotion upon completion of periods of service as prescribed in this act.

Sec. 2. That except as otherwise herein provided chiefs and assistant chiefs of branches shall be appointed and shall have active and retired rank and pay as now prescribed by law.

The Chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery, and the Inspector General shall, upon vacation of office by the present incumbents and thereafter, be detailed to said duty for a period of four years from among the major generals of the line: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall amend or modify existing law governing the tenure of office, eligibility for reappointment, rank, pay, or rights to retirement of any officer serving as chief of any branch on the date of approval thereof: Provided further, That in filling original vacancies in the grade of brigadier general of the line caused by this Act the present Chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery, and the present Inspector General may be appointed brigadier generals of the line to rank as such from the dates of their respective current appointments as chiefs of branches.

The chiefs and authorized assistant chiefs of each of the following branches,

to-wit: The Air Corps, the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, The Adjutant General's Department, the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Quartermaster Corps, the Finance Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Chemical Warfare Service, shall hereafter be appointed from among colonels commissioned in the branch whose names are borne on an eligible list for such branch prepared by the General Personnel Board and authorized assistant chiefs of said branches may also be appointed from among other officers commissioned in the branch of not less than fifteen years of commissioned service whose names are borne on a list of officers deemed qualified for such appointment prepared by the General Personnel Board: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall amend or modify the provisions relative to the appointment of the chief and assistant chiefs of the Air Corps contained in the Act approved July 2, 1926, entitled "An Act to provide more effectively for the national defense by increasing the efficiency of the Air Corps of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes."

Any officer who has heretofore completed or may hereafter complete four years of service as an assistant chief of a branch and who is subsequently retired shall be retired with the rank and retired pay of the grade held by him as assistant chief of branch.

Sec. 3. That a board of officers designated as the General Personnel Board consisting of five general officers of the line not below the grade of major general shall be appointed by the President. At no time shall any general officer of the General Staff Corps be a member of the board. At all times at least three members of the board shall not have been members more than one year in the preceding two years and no officer shall be a member for more than two years in any period of four years.

The board shall prepare the eligible list of colonels of the line deemed qualified by the General Personnel Board for appointment as brigadier general of the line.

The board shall prepare for each of the following branches, to-wit: The Air Corps, the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, The Adjutant General's Department, the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Quartermaster Corps, the Finance Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Chemical Warfare Service, an eligible list of colonels commissioned in the branch deemed qualified by the General Personnel Board for appointment as chief or assistant chief of that branch and of other officers commissioned in the branch of not less than fifteen years of commissioned service in the Army, who are deemed by the Board to be qualified for appointment as assistant chief of the branch.

During preparation by the General Personnel Board of lists of officers deemed qualified for appointment as chief or assistant chief of any branch the chief of said branch shall be an additional member of the Board.

The Board shall annually revise the General Staff Corps eligible list, adding thereto the names of officer graduates of the General Service Schools who, subsequent to graduation therefrom, have been or may be recommended in such manner as the Secretary of War directs as qualified for General Staff duty and are found finally qualified by the Board: Provided, That the Board may remove from the General Staff Corps eligible list the name of any officer who is determined by the Board to be not qualified for General Staff duty.

The General Personnel Board shall constitute and perform the duties of the Board convened for the classification of officers under provisions of Section 24b of the Act approved June 4, 1920, amending an Act approved June 3, 1916, entitled "An Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes."

The Board shall review the examinations of all officers, except officers of the Medical Department, who fail other than physically upon examination for promotion and the action of the Board thereon shall be final.

The Board shall make recommendations relative to the termination of active service of officers in all cases, except resignations and sentences of general court-martial, in which termination of such service is discretionary either upon application or otherwise.

The Board shall perform such other duties as may be assigned it by the President or by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 4. That the promotion of promotion-list officers to grades below brigadier general shall, subject to examination as prescribed in this Act, be in order of standing upon the promotion list, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act. Second lieutenants and first lieutenants shall be promoted to the respective next higher grade, when, under provisions of this section, they are credited with three and ten years of service, respectively. Captains shall be promoted to the grade of major when, under provisions of this section, they are credited with seventeen years of service: Provided, That captains credited with less than seventeen years of service may be promoted only insofar as necessary to maintain the prescribed minimum of 13 per centum in the grade of major, and the promotion of captains credited with seventeen years of service

(Please turn to Page 318.)

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Army Orders.

(Continued from Page 309.)

amined for promotion, and found physically disqualified for duties of a capt. of Inf., on account of disability incident to the service, his retirement as a capt., from Dec. 7, the date he would have been promoted, is announced. He will proceed home. (Dec. 9.)

Col. Willis Uline from treatment at Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., to proper station, Kansas City, Mo. (Dec. 10.)

Col. G. H. Estes, 65th Inf., assigned to duty at hqrs., 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., on completing foreign service in Porto Rico. (Dec. 12.)

Capt. F. S. Mansfield from duty in connection with recruiting, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., assigned to 24th Inf., Fort Benning, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 12.)

Col. Woodson Hocker, now at Fort Bliss, Tex., to Army retiring board, that station, for examination. (Dec. 12.)

1st Lt. H. E. Smyser, 9th Inf., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., detailed at Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles, for duty. (Dec. 12.)

Lt. Col. N. J. Wiley, now on duty in Washington, D. C., detailed for duty as instr., N. G., 29th Div., in addition to other duties. (Dec. 13.)

Order of Dec. 1, relieving Maj. J. A. Van Fleet, Inf., from duty as instr., the Inf. Sch., Fort Benning, Ga., and directing him to report for duty as stu., that sch., is revoked. (Dec. 13.)

Maj. Floyd Hatfield, 20th Inf., from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 5, detailed for duty as instr., Inf., Ark. N. G., Little Rock, for station. (Dec. 13.)

Col. J. J. Bradley, now on leave in New York, to Army retiring board, hqrs., 2nd Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y., for examination. (Dec. 14.)

Maj. F. R. McLean from 10th Brigade, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to New York and sail Mar. 7 for Philippines for duty. (Dec. 14.)

Lt. Col. A. D. Chaffin from duty as stu., Army War College, Washington, D. C., on completing course, to duty in office of Chief of Inf. (Dec. 14.)

Col. J. G. Hannah, 26th Inf., Philadelphia Brks., N. Y., to Washington, D. C., for treatment at Walter Reed Hosp. (Dec. 14.)

Col. R. H. Peck, Atlanta, Ga., to Army retiring board, hqrs., 4th Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination. (Dec. 14.)

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. J. E. FECHET, C. OF A. C. Lt. Col. D. B. Foulous from duty at Mitchell Fld., L. I., N. Y., to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of Chief of A. C. (Dec. 10.)

Maj. H. S. Burwell from duty at Bolling Field, D. C., to New York and sail Jan. 31 for San Francisco, Calif., for duty at Crissy Fld. (Dec. 10.)

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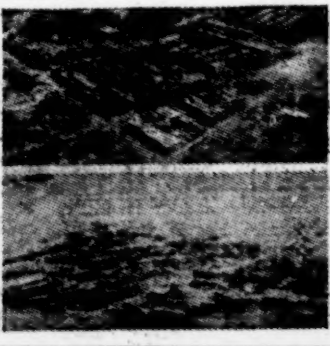
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1st Lt. D. G. Duke from duty at Bolling Fld., D. C., on expiration of leave, is detailed for duty with O. R., 1st Corps Area, assigned to command the Boston airport, Boston, Mass., for duty. (Dec. 10.)

Capt. H. N. Heisen from duty in command of Boston airport, Mass., from detail with O. R., 1st Corps Area, on arrival of 1st Lt. D. G. Duke, A. C., and will proceed to Fort Crockett, Tex., for duty with 3rd Attack Group. (Dec. 10.)

2nd Lt. Lee Gehlbach from duty at A. C. Adv. Flying Sch., Brooks Field, Tex., to Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for duty. (Dec. 10.)

Maj. J. N. Reynolds from duty with 2nd Div., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Mitchell Field, L. I., N. Y., and assume command of field. (Dec. 13.)

The retirement of Maj. Gen. M. M. Patrick, C. of A. C., Dec. 13, under requirements of act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced, and he will proceed home. (Dec. 13.)

Lt. Col. C. H. Danforth from duty at hqrs., 4th Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Ga., on expiration of leave, to Selfridge Field, Mich., for duty. (Dec. 13.)

LEAVES

One month to Maj. Gen. C. McK. Saltzman, C. S. O., Dec. 9. (Dec. 9.)

Twenty-five days to 1st Lt. W. T. Larson, A. C., Feb. 17. (Dec. 9.)

Two months' sick leave to Capt. A. H. Besse, Cav. (Dec. 9.)

Two months, 10 days to Capt. L. T. Miller, A. C., April 8. (Dec. 9.)

One month, 3 days, to Chaplain W. R. Scott, U. S. A. (Dec. 10.)

Two months to Maj. G. F. Waugh, Inf. (Dec. 10.)

Two months to 1st Lt. D. G. Duke, A. C., Dec. 12, with permission to apply for one month's extension. (Dec. 10.)

Three months to 1st Lt. J. D. Givens, A. C., on arrival in N. Y. (Dec. 10.)

Three months to Lt. Col. W. F. H. Godson, Cav., on relief from present duties. (Dec. 11.)

Three months to Maj. Gen. Ernest Hinds, U. S. A., Jan. 2. (Dec. 13.)

Twenty days to Maj. T. G. M. Oliphant, P. A., Dec. 19, with permission to leave U. S. (Dec. 13.)

One month to Maj. A. R. Chaffee, G. S. C., Jan. 2. (Dec. 14.)

RESIGNATIONS

The resignation of 1st Lt. M. G. Ringer, Med. Corps, is accepted. (Dec. 10.)

The resignation of 2d Lt. S. M. Wheeler, F. A., is accepted. (Dec. 12.)

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF CORPS
Col. T. W. Darrah, 24th Inf., from duty at Fort Eustis, Va., Sept. 26, is detailed as a member of G. S. C., with troops, to Baltimore, Md., for duty as Chief of Staff, 3d Corps Area. (Dec. 10.)

Lt. Col. G. W. Cocheu from 12th C. A., Fort Monroe, Va., June 30, detailed as member of G. S. C., with troops, to Boston, Mass., for duty at hqrs., 1st Corps Area. (Dec. 10.)

Major O. H. Saunders, 12th Inf., from Fort Washington, Md., Aug. 17, detailed as a member of G. S. C., with troops, Governors Island, N. Y., for duty with hqrs., 2d Corps Area. (Dec. 10.)

Following from duty specified, June 30, are then detailed as members of G. S. C., with troops, Baltimore, Md., for duty at hqrs., 3d Corps Area; Lt. Col. J. D. Elliott, Inf. stu., Army War College, D. C., and Maj. W. F. Sharp, 6th F. A., Fort Hoyle, Md. (Dec. 10.)

Following from duty specified, on date indicated, and then detailed as members of G. S. C., with troops, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty at hqrs., 6th Corps Area: Maj. A. G. Campbell, C. A. C., stu., Army War College, D. C., June 30, and G. A. Wildrick, 62d C. A., Fort Totten, N. Y., July 31. (Dec. 10.)

Lt. Col. G. A. Herbst, 28th Inf., from Fort Ontario, N. Y., June 30, 1928, detailed as member of G. S. C., with troops, Fort Omaha, Nebr., for duty with hqrs., 7th Corps Area. (Dec. 10.)

Lt. Col. Walter Krueger, Inf., from duty in connection with Nat. Guard affairs at hqrs., 7th Corps Area, detailed member of G. S. C., with troops, for duty with hqrs., 7th Corps Area. (Dec. 10.)

Maj. R. C. Holliday, Inf., from duty in connection with R. O. T. C. affairs at hqrs., 4th Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Ga., June 30, is then detailed as a member of the G. S. C., with troops, for duty with hqrs., 4th Corps Area. (Dec. 10.)

Col. W. E. Welsh, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., June 30, 1928, detailed as a member of the G. S. C., with troops, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty as Chief of Staff, 2d Div. (Dec. 10.)

Maj. J. A. Hoag, 12th F. A., from duty with that regt., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., June 30, detailed a member of the G. S. C., with troops, for duty at hqrs., 2d Div., Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Dec. 10.)

Maj. O. W. Griswold, 29th Inf., from Fort Benning, Ga., June 30, detailed a member of the G. S. C., with troops, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty at hqrs., 2d Div. (Dec. 10.)

Following from duty specified, date indicated, detailed members of G. S. C., with troops, and to duty at hqrs., 1st Cav. Div., Fort Bliss, Tex.: Maj. J. B. Coulter, 8th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 7, 1928, and R. L. Maxwell, O. D., Fort Bliss, Tex., June 30. (Dec. 10.)

Following for duty specified, June 30, 1928, detailed members of G. S. C., with troops, and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty at hqrs., 8th Corps Area: Col. W. C. Johnson, 24th Inf., Fort Benning, Ga.; Lt. Col. E. D. Powers, 11th C. A., Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., and Maj. F. Q. C. Gardner, C. A. C., stu., C. & G. S. School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Dec. 10.)

Col. M. B. Stokes, Inf., from command Fort Slocum, N. Y., from duty that place, Aug. 19, 1928, is then detailed as a member

of G. S. C., with troops, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as Chief of Staff, 6th Corps Area. (Dec. 10.)

Col. G. H. Estes, Inf., from duty at hqrs., 9th Corps Area, June 30, 1928, is then detailed member of G. S. C., with troops, for duty as Chief of Staff, 9th Corps Area. (Dec. 12.)

Lt. Col. F. W. Clark, F. A., from duty at hqrs., 5th Corps Area, June 30, detailed member of G. S. C., with troops, and to duty with G. S., at hqrs., 5th Corps Area. (Dec. 12.)

Following to New York and sail June 30 for San Francisco, Calif., and detailed members of G. S. C., with troops, July 1, on arrival to San Francisco to report to duty with hqrs., 9th Corps Area: Lt. Col. R. B. McBride, 51st C. A., Fort Eustis, Va., and Maj. W. H. Dodds, jr., F. A., U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y. (Dec. 12.)

WARRANT OFFICERS

Wmnt. Offr. Claude Richards from duties at hqrs., 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Chicago, Ill., for duty at 6th Corps Area. (Dec. 12.)

Wmnt. Offr. Edward Traub from duty at hqrs., 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill., to duty at hqrs., 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Dec. 12.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Sgt. Oscar Larson, D. E. M. L., at Gen. Serv. School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Dec. 9.)

Staff Sgt. E. E. Crawford, Med. Dept., at Madison Barracks, N. Y. (Dec. 9.)

1st Sgt. Michael Cordock, D. E. M. L., at U. S. Dis. Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Dec. 12.)

1st Sgt. Rosler Gouge, 7th Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Dec. 12.)

Tech. Sgt. William Bethke, Q. M. C., at New York gen. depot, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Dec. 12.)

1st Sgt. H. F. Hicks, 10th Cav., at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Dec. 12.)

Mstr. Sgt. J. S. McCleery, 38th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Dec. 12.)

Mstr. Sgt. Julius Leiblinger, Med. Dept., at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (Dec. 12.)

1st Sgt. James Connolly, 13th Engrs., at Engr. School, Fort Humphreys, Va. (Dec. 14.)

1st Sgt. George Crook, 28th Inf., at Madison Barracks, N. Y. (Dec. 14.)

Mstr. Sgt. Albert Biechner, D. E. M. L., at U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y. (Dec. 14.)

ORDERS TO N. C. O.

The present furlough of Sgt. E. A. Bochner, 13th F. A., extended 30 days. (Dec. 9.)

Sgt. E. A. Boehmer, 13th F. A., now at Batesville, Ind., will report to c. o., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for transfer, in grade of private, to 3d F. A. (Dec. 9.)

Mstr. Sgt. C. C. Cooper, Fin. Dept., from duty in Fin. School, Washington, D. C., on arrival of Mstr. Sgt. B. G. Squier, Fin. Dept.,

and will proceed to Boston, Mass., for duty with 1st Corps Area. (Dec. 10.)

Mstr. Sgt. O. E. Musgrove, Fin. Dept., on arrival at Fort McDowell, Calif., from Philippines, to Fort Omaha, Nebr., for duty at hqrs., 7th Corps Area, instead of hqrs., 1st Corps Area. (Dec. 10.)

Mstr. Sgt. B. G. Squier, Fin. Dept., from Fort Omaha, Nebr., on arrival of Mstr. Sgt. O. E. Musgrove, Fin. Dept., to Washington, D. C., for duty as instr., Fin. School, relieving Mstr. Sgt. C. C. Cooper. (Dec. 10.)

Staff Sgt. T. E. Huber, Med. Dept., from duty on U. S. A. T. "St. Mihiel," to Fort Jay, N. Y., for duty at stat. hosp. (Dec. 14.)

Staff Sgt. D. M. McClure, Med. Dept., from duty at station hosp., Fort Jay, N. Y., to New York gen. depot, Brooklyn, for duty on U. S. A. T. "St. Mihiel." (Dec. 14.)

ORGANIZED RESERVES

1st Lt. C. E. Hammell, Engr. Res., to active duty training at Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 3, and will report by letter to the executive officer Pittsburgh engr. procurement dist., Pa., for instructions. (Dec. 9.)

Order of Dec. 3, relieving 1st Lt. W. C. Williams, jr., A. C. Res., from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., directing him to proceed home, Atlantic, Iowa, and from further active duty, is revoked. (Dec. 12.)

Capt. F. W. Ollis, Chaplains' Res., to active duty, Feb. 6, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for course at Chaplains' School. (Dec. 14.)

Following Chaplains' Res., to active duty, Feb. 5, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for course at Chaplains' School: Capt. J. L. Tait, and 1st Lt. L. L. Burkhalter. (Dec. 14.)

LATE WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

The following War Department orders were received too late for classification: S. O. 297, W. D., DEC. 15, 1927.

Const. Artillery Corps.

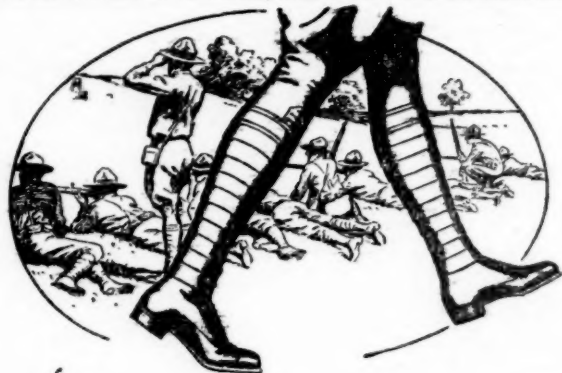
Capt. H. N. Herrick is detailed a member of the board appointed Aug. 24, 1926, to investigate and report on the methods of property accounting and control of the

(Please turn to Page 322.)

The Service Clearing House

As an additional service to the Service, The Army and Navy Journal conducts this column as a meeting place for buyers and sellers. The rate for advertising in this column is 35c a line, or an average of \$1 per insertion, payable in advance for each complete advertisement.

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Organized Reserve**LEAVENWORTH RESERVES**

Leavenworth, (Special).—Col. Leon Matassarin, Med. Res., was elected president of the Leavenworth County Reserve Officers' Association, at a meeting Dec. 7. This makes Col. Matassarin's second term.

Lt. R. Downing was reelected vice president; Lt. C. S. Edmondson, secretary; Lt. W. Bennett, treasurer, and Lt. E. Stonebreaker, chaplain. Members elected to compose the Board of Governors were: Lt. D. Anthony III, Maj. P. Johnson, and Capt. C. Jorte.

LONG BEACH CHAPTER FORMED.

Long Beach (Special).—Some sixty members of the Reserve Corps of the United States Army met and perfected a local chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association. The following officers were elected:

Fred A. Wright, Maj., F. A. Res., President; Edwin W. Dobbins, Maj., Qm. Res., Vice President; James Giffin, Capt., A. C. Res., Secretary-Treasurer.

A General School for all Reserve Officers has been ordered by the Commanding General of the Ninth Corps Area under the direction of Col. Hannigan, Inf. (D. O. L.)

A Correction

IN the story on Service Estimates which appeared on the First Page of the Army and Navy Journal issue of December 10, the increase in the Budget estimates was printed as approximately "\$200,000,000" instead of \$20,000,000, due to a typographical error.

Aeronautical Notes

THE Army Air Corps officers who participated in the Pan-American Good Will Flight will receive the D. F. C., for which citations were given them by the President, and also the Mackay Trophy, awarded each year to the most outstanding Army aviation success, at Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.

Lt. Carleton C. Champion, U. S. N., has finally been awarded the world's altitude record, through action by the Federation Internationale Aeronautique, for attaining an altitude of 38,474 feet.

A new trophy was added to those for which Army Air Corps officers may compete in aircraft races when Assistant Secretary of War, F. Trubee Davison, presented the Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick Trophy, to be competed for by officers assigned to the Third Attack Group, Army Air Corps, Fort Crockett, Tex. The trophy was given by Mr. Davison, in charge of Army aviation, as a tribute to the splendid services performed by Major General Patrick.

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The Style and Quality
wanted by Officers of The
Army, The Navy, and their
Families.

Little Princess Happiness

(Continued from Page 310.)

merry party or little Happiness would be heartbroken. At first all the ladies of the court looked very serious for to them this was a very important question, for you see, they spent all their lives walking around trailing velvet trains and wearing beautiful clothes. But presently one of the youngest and the brightest of the court ladies clapped her hands and said: "I know what to do! Let's get pretty bright-red smocks and hand one to each child as it comes in the door. Nice big roomy ones that will cover them all over and no one will know whether it is a duke's daughter or the butcher's child inside." At this everyone applauded and patted the little lady in waiting on the shoulder and told her she was very clever to have thought of such a good plan.

And so a day or two later, one beautiful morning when the sun was glistening and glinting on the snow and the sky looked like a lovely blue bowl, the gates of the Palace flew open and outmarched four Heralds dressed in light blue satin trimmed in silver and a long white feather fastened in their jaunty blue caps. They marched to the Town Square, halted, placed their long silver trumpets to their lips and announced to the East, West, North and South that on Christmas Eve, Princess Happiness requested all the children of the town to come to her birthday party at the Palace.

Such excitement as fermented in the little town! Every one asked everyone else if it wasn't the most wonderful thing that ever happened! All the little boys and girls became immediately transformed into little angels of neatness and politeness for fear that if they weren't on their best behavior they would not be allowed to go to the party.

Princess Sewed Costumes, Too.

As for the Palace, it buzzed like a beehive. First came bolts and bolts and bolts of nice shiny material from which to make the smocks. Then began the snip snip of the scissors and then the whirr of the sewing machines. All the seamstresses for miles around were called in to assist in the making of the costumes. Little Princess Happiness was wild with excitement. She danced in and out of the rooms insisting on sewing, too, and was always mislaying her thimble and pricking her finger with the needle. But finally the last seam was hemmed and the last button was sewed on and the smocks neatly folded and piled up high ready to be handed out the day of the party. And then after what seemed like weeks of endless waiting the great day actually did arrive. The Palace was decked out with tons of holly and mistletoe and hundreds of candles twinkled. Two gigantic Christmas trees stood at each end of the huge hall. Mounds of toys were piled up ready to be distributed. Tables were loaded down with all sorts of goodies, beautiful cakes and stacks of bright colored candies. The musicians sat up in the gallery tuning up their instruments. Big logs crackled merrily in the enormous fireplaces. Little Princess Happiness pranced around clapping her hands with joy and kissed her kind uncle, the Regent, and the ladies in waiting who had arranged the beautiful party.

Happiness Reigns Supreme.

Outside the Palace walls there was just as much excitement. Already the dusk was beginning to fall and a few shy little stars began to twinkle, for as you know the evening sets in very early upon the far northern countries. From every direction children came pouring into the Palace Gardens. Oh such sparkling eyes, such happy faces, such dancing feet, such merry laughter and such chatter, chatter! The big Palace doors stood wide open to admit the merry throng. As soon as a child took off its coat and cap it put on a pretty red smock and went forward to join the surging group ahead. Into the Throne Room they trooped where the little Princess stood smilingly to greet them. And then the fun began! Such a scraping of fiddles! Such a beating of drums! Such a tootling of clarinets and horns! Everyone danced, everyone laughed, everyone talked, just like mad! Toys seemed to descend like showers. Poor distracted footmen flew around trying to supply hungry little mouths

Service Sports**ARMY LISTS 1928 GRID FOES.**

West Point (Special).—The 1928 football schedule of the United States Military Academy as announced this week Sept. 29, Boston University at West Point; Oct. 6, Southern Methodist U. at West Point; Oct. 13, Providence College at West Point; Oct. 20, Harvard University at Cambridge; Oct. 27, Yale University at New Haven.

Nov. 3, De Pau University at West Point; Nov. 10, Notre Dame University at New York; Nov. 17, Carleton College at West Point; Nov. 24, Navy.

ENGINEERS WIN RILEY TITLE.

Ft. Riley, (Special).—Co "A," 9th Engineer Battalion, won the football championship from Troop "G," 2nd Cavalry, by a score of 16-13, recently.

Most of this year's football team is subject to discharge within the next six months. Company "A" has always played a prominent part in athletics at Ft. Riley. For winning the championship the Engineers were presented with a silver cup and \$100 in cash.

GANNUZZI WEST COAST LEADER.

Cpl. Nodgie Gannuzzi, 30th Infantry, fullback of the West Coast Army eleven has been elected captain of that team for the season of 1928. Gannuzzi played fullback worthy of All Service mention during the current season, but an injury in the St. Ignatius game prevented him from playing in the West Coast Army-Navy classic.

NAVY SOCCERITES LOSE.

Annapolis, Md. (Special).—The Naval Academy soccer team ended its season here Dec. 10 with a defeat. Swarthmore being the victor by two goals to one. The defeat was particularly bitter to the Navy booters as by it they lost their letters for the year, losing a majority of games, 4, to 3 victories.

NAVY BASKETEERS ACTIVE.

Annapolis, Md. (Special).—The Naval Academy opened its basket ball season Dec. 10 by defeating Western Maryland College, 22 to 19.

The Midshipmen lost to Lafayette, 27-29 on December 14.

Coast Guard Notes

CAPTAIN R. B. ADAMS, U. S. C. G., has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Coast Guard to relieve Capt. Q. B. Newman, U. S. C. G.

High tribute was paid to the Coast Guard on the floor of the House this week. Following laudation by Representative Warren for heroic rescues during the recent storms on the Carolina coast, Representative Carss cited the life-saving record of Coast Guardsmen on the Great Lakes.

with good things. At last the entire company formed a long chain, two by two, and went dancing down the long hall to circle around the Christmas trees and sing carols. The old Palace seemed to shake with the force of the fresh young voices as they sang "Peace on Earth, Goodwill Toward Men." The kind Regent stood in the doorway watching the groups of singing children. "Everything is just as it should be," he thought, "for Happiness reigns supreme."

National Guard**MARYLAND.**

INVITATIONS have been issued for the formal opening and dedicatory exercises of the new administrative building of the 110th Field Artillery, at Pikesville, on Dec. 19. The Field and Staff Officers of the Regiment will entertain the visiting guests at dinner. The list of invited guests includes: Gov. A. C. Ritchie, Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur; Col. I. C. Jenks, Chief of Staff, 3d Corp Area; 1st Lt. F. Trimble; Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckford, The Adjutant General of Maryland; Col. F. J. B. Watson, Inf. (D. O. L.), Senior Instructor, Md. N. G.; A. T. Smith, Inf. (D. O. L.), in charge of National Guard Affairs, 3d Corps Area; O. S. Eskridge, Inf., Commandant, The Tank School, Md.; Lt. Col. T. Barnard, 6th F. A., Md.; Maj. F. Thorpe, 6th F. A., Md.; H. R. Kutz, O. D., 3d Corps Area; E. C. Greenwall, F. A. (D. O. L.), Instructor, 109th F. A.; W. W. Hess, jr., F. A. (D. O. L.), Instructor, 108th F. A., Phila.; T. G. McNicholas, Inf., Md. N. G., Executive Officer, 58th Brigade; Capt. D. Sabini, F. A. (D. O. L.), Instructor, 109th F. A., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; J. F. Brittingham, F. A. (D. O. L.), Asst. Instructor, 109th F. A.; D. deS. Trenholm, F. A. (D. O. L.), 110th F. A.; Col. W. Bowie, 5th Inf., Md. N. G., and staff; D. J. Markey, 1st Inf., Md. N. G., and staff; F. H. Vinup, 104th Med. Regt., Md. N. G., and staff; Maj. W. D. Tipton, 29th Division Air Service, and staff.

U. S. M. A. Candidates

THE following candidates have been designated during the past week for the entrance examination beginning on March 6, 1928, with a view to admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point on July 2, 1928:

Arkansas, 4th District, D. R. Knight, 1st alt., DeQueen; California, 7th District, D. D. Edson, Calwa; G. C. Moore, 1st alt., Coalinga; H. E. Sheets, 2d alt., Tulare; Iowa, 6th District, R. Nante, 1st alt., What Cheer; R. Beall, 2d alt., Keweenaw; Kentucky, 9th District, C. H. Rees, Cynthiana; William B. Parker, 1st alt., Carlisle; Maryland, Senator Bruce, W. P. Munoz, Baltimore; W. W. Quinn, 1st alt., and C. A. Robeck, 2d alt., Annapolis; Mississippi, 1st District, A. W. Beall, 2d alt., Aberdeen; New Jersey, 6th District, C. K. Allen, jr., Ridgefield Park; D. Gunt, 2d alt., Rutherford; W. J. Garrison, Hackensack; A. E. Smith, 1st alt., Rutherford; T. A. Göttery, Hasbrouck Heights (2d alt.); 2d District, L. G. Hecker, Landisville; M. S. Glatterer, 1st alt., Atlantic City; J. E. Rockman, 2d alt., Sea Isle City.

New York, 4th District, M. V. Longo, 1st alt., Brooklyn; 27th District, C. M. Seiple, Napanoch; D. F. Cassidy, 1st alt., Rosendale; J. S. Thompson, 2d alt., Kingston; H. T. Herring, Ulster Park; J. D. Maroon, 1st alt., Kingston; T. V. Cahill, 2d alt., Kiamashu.

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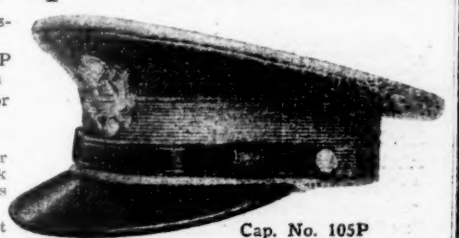
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Text of Generals' Report on Army Promotion

(Continued from Page 314.)

shall be deferred so long as may be necessary to prevent the prescribed maximum of 26 per centum in the grade of major being exceeded.

Majors and lieutenant colonels shall be promoted as vacancies occur in the respective next higher grades.

The appointment of major generals and brigadier generals, except as otherwise prescribed in this Act, and the promotion of officers of the Medical Department, chaplains, and professors, shall continue to be made as now prescribed by law.

For purposes of computing eligibility for promotion each promotion-list officer below the grade of major shall be credited with continuous commissioned service since the date of beginning of his commissioned service in the Army that has determined or may hereafter determine his position on the promotion list, notwithstanding he may have been out of the service at some time between November 11, 1918, and date of acceptance of appointment to date from July 1, 1920: Provided, That any officer whose original position on the promotion list has been or may hereafter be changed by sentence of a general court-martial or by law shall, for the purpose of computing eligibility for promotion, be deemed to have the same commissioned service as the officer next whom he has been or may be placed by such change.

Sec. 5. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe a system of examination of promotion-list officers below the grade of colonel and above the grade of second lieutenant to determine their fitness for promotion: Provided, That the physical examination for promotion of all officers and the professional examination for promotion of officers of the Medical Department shall be as now prescribed by law.

Examinations for promotion shall take place at such times anterior to the taking of the right to promotion as may be best for the interests of the service. Any officer found not qualified for promotion by reason of physical disability shall be transferred from the active list in the manner now prescribed by law. Any promotion-list officer found disqualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability shall, upon the date he would have been promoted if qualified, be transferred from the active list in the manner hereinafter provided.

Promotion-list officers found disqualified for promotion other than by reason of physical disability shall be transferred from the active list as follows, to-wit: Those of not more than ten years of commissioned service shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay; those of more than ten and less than twenty years of commissioned service and who are under forty-five years of age shall be honorably discharged with a discharge allowance of \$72, multiplied by the number of complete months of service, but not exceeding two hundred and forty months, with which credited in full for pay purposes; all others shall be retired with retired pay at the rate of 2 1/2 per centum of active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of service, but not exceeding thirty years, with which credited in full for pay purposes: Provided, That in lieu of retirement any officer may, at his request, be honorably discharged with the discharge allowance hereinafter prescribed: Provided further, That nothing herein shall be construed to amend or modify the provisions of existing law relative to transfer from the active list of officers of the Medical Department found disqualified upon professional examination or reexamination for promotion.

Sec. 6. That all prior statutory provisions governing the termination of active service of officers shall, except as

provided in this Act, continue in full force and effect and be administered as now provided by law: Provided, That all officers of the Regular Army, heretofore or hereafter retired from active service, shall be borne on one list designated as the "Regular Army Retired List" and there shall be no subdivision into limited and unlimited lists: Provided further, That all laws or parts of law restricting the freedom of persons on the retired lists of the Regular Army who are otherwise eligible, to accept any civil office or employment, or affecting their retired status or retired pay on account of holding any civil office or employment and receiving the compensation thereof, are hereby repealed insofar as they apply to said persons; and any such persons who may be employed in any civil office or position under authority of the United States shall be entitled to receive the full compensation allotted to such office or position without regard to such person's retired pay: Provided further, That the first sentence of R. S. 1243 is hereby amended to read: "When an officer has been thirty-five years in the service he shall, if he makes application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list": Provided further, That R. S. 1244 is hereby amended to read: "When any officer has served forty years as a commissioned officer, or is sixty years old, he may, without action of a retiring board, be retired from active service at the discretion of the President": Provided further, That Section 24b of an Act approved June 4, 1920, amending an Act approved June 2, 1916, entitled "An Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," is hereby amended to provide that the findings of the final classification board shall be final and not subject to revision and that officers finally placed in Class B, not as a result of neglect, misconduct or avoidable habits, shall be transferred from the active list as follows, to-wit: Those of not more than ten years of commissioned service shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay; those of more than ten and less than twenty years of commissioned service and who are under forty-five years of age shall be honorably discharged with a discharge allowance of \$72, multiplied by the number of complete months of service, but not exceeding two hundred and forty months, with which credited in full for pay purposes; all others shall be retired with retired pay at the rate of 2 1/2 per centum of active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of service, but not exceeding thirty years, with which credited in full for pay purposes: Provided, That in lieu of retirement any officer may, at his request, be honorably discharged with the discharge allowance hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 7. That on or before June 30 of each fiscal year there shall be designated for transfer from the active list such number of promotion-list colonels recommended therefor by the General Personnel Board as will not exceed the difference between one-seventh of the authorized strength of such grade and the number of vacancies that have occurred otherwise therein during the fiscal year.

During each fiscal year promotion-list officers below the grade of colonel who were originally appointed in the Regular Army or Philippine Scouts prior to July 1, 1920, or as of that date, may file applications to be transferred from the active list in the manner hereinafter provided. On or before June 30 of each fiscal year there shall be designated for transfer from the active list, from among eligible applicants therefor, such number of promotion-list officers in grades below colonel as will not exceed one per

centum of the total number of promotion-list officers then authorized in all grades: Provided, That officers in grades below colonel designated for transfer from the active list under provisions of this section shall be those applicants selected and recommended therefor by the General Personnel Board, the proportions in the several grades in any fiscal year to be such as the General Board shall deem in the best interests of the Government.

Officers designated for transfer from the active list under provisions of this section shall be ordered to their homes as soon as practicable after such designation and, upon expiration of such leave of absence with full pay as may be granted under existing law, shall be transferred from the active list as follows, to-wit: Those of not more than ten years of commissioned service shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay; those of more than ten and less than twenty years of commissioned service and who are under forty-five years of age shall be honorably discharged with a discharge allowance of \$80, multiplied by the number of complete months, but not exceeding 240 months, with which credited in full for pay purposes; all others shall be retired with retired pay at the rate of 2 1/2 per centum of active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of service, but not exceeding thirty years, with which credited in full for pay purposes: Provided, That in lieu of retirement any officer may, at his request, be honorably discharged with the discharge allowance hereinafter prescribed: Provided further, That lieutenant colonels retired upon application under provisions of this section, who were originally appointed to the Regular Army prior to February 2, 1901, or as of that date, shall be retired with the rank and retired pay of colonel: Provided further, That each computation of age, service, and pay, of an officer designated for transfer from the active list under this section shall be as of the date of such designation: Provided further, That any officer originally appointed as of July 1, 1920, at an age greater than forty-five years, may, if he so elects, in lieu of retired pay at the rate hereinafter in this section provided, receive retired pay at the rate of 4 per

centum of active pay for each complete year of commissioned service in the United States Army, the total to be not more than 75 per centum.

Officers designated for transfer from the active list in any fiscal year shall, for purpose of computations under provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been transferred from the active list during the fiscal year in which designated, notwithstanding the deferment of separation as herein authorized.

Sec. 8. That when for any fiscal year the total number of promotion-list officers separated from the active list shall be less than 4 per centum of the total number of promotion-list officers authorized at the end of said fiscal year, the General Personnel Board may select and designate for transfer from the active list, from among officers originally appointed in the Regular Army or Philippine Scouts prior to July 1, 1920, or as of that date, a sufficient number to cause the total separations for said year to be not to exceed said 4 per centum, and the officers so designated shall be transferred from the active list in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 9. That the aggregate authorized number of enlisted men of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, in the sixth and seventh grades shall be as now or hereafter prescribed by law and shall be distributed between such grades in such proportions as the President may, from time to time, direct, and within the limits so fixed enlisted men may, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, be transferred from the seventh grade to the sixth grade and vice versa upon recommendation of organization commanders.

Sec. 10. That except as specifically provided in this Act nothing therein shall be held or construed to discharge any officer from the Regular Army or to deprive him of the commission which he holds therein or to reduce the rank or pay, active or retired, of any officer therein. The provisions of this Act shall be effective beginning July 1, 1928, and all laws and parts of laws which are inconsistent herewith or are in conflict with any of the provisions hereof are hereby repealed as of that date.

Supplementary Proceedings

The Board met at 9:00 o'clock a. m., November 22, pursuant to the call of the President.

Present: Maj. Gen. H. E. Ely, U. S. A.; R. H. Allen, Chief of Infantry; P. Brown, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. E. E. Booth, U. S. A. Absent: Maj. Gen. M. M. Patrick, Chief of the Air Corps (on leave).

The Board considered the matter of subdividing the single bill contained in its prior report into separate bills.

The Board is of the opinion that its original bill, contained in its report, embodies remedial measures of primary importance, the various provisions of the bill constituting an entity of coordinated and interrelated parts, each of which is essential to the purpose and concept of the whole.

The Board has, however, resolved its original bill into fourteen separate bills, the maximum number into which the original bill is believed divisible without impairment of the purpose thereof. The series of fourteen separate bills is submitted herewith for such use as may be desirable in obtaining this much needed legislation.

*Ed. Note: Following are ten of the separate bill suggested. The other four appear in boxes in this section.

Distribution in Grades.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the aggregate number of commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts on the active list shall not exceed the number now or hereafter expressly authorized by law and all such officers, except officers of the Medical Department, chaplains and professors shall be designated as promotion list officers. The total authorized number of promotion list officers shall be distributed in grades in the proportions of 0.28 per centum in the grade of major general of the line, 0.55 per centum in the grade of brigadier general of the line, 5 per centum in the grade of colonel, 8 per centum in the grade of lieutenant colonel, not less than 13 per centum and not more than 26 per centum in the grade of captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant. Whenever the computed authorized number in any grade above captain shall be a whole number plus a fraction, said whole number shall be the authorized number for the grade. The number of promotion list officers in the grade of major, within the limits hereinafter stated, and the number of promotion list officers in each of the grades below major, shall be such as results from promotion upon completion of periods of service as hereinafter prescribed in this Act.

Provided, That in filling vacancies in the grade of brigadier general of the line the present Chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery, and the present Inspector General may be appointed brigadier generals of the line to rank as such from the dates of their respective current appointments as chiefs of branches. Sec. 2. That the promotion of promotion list officers to grades below brigadier general shall be in order of standing upon the promotion list, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act. Second lieutenants and first lieutenants shall be promoted to

the respective next higher grade, when, under provisions of this Act, they are credited with three and ten years of service, respectively. Captains shall be promoted to the grade of major when, under provisions of this Act, they are credited with seventeen years of service: Provided, That captains credited with less than seventeen years of service may be promoted only in so far as necessary to maintain the prescribed minimum of 13 per centum in the grade of major, and the promotion of captains credited with seventeen years of service shall be deferred so long as may be necessary to prevent the prescribed maximum of 26 per centum in the grade of major being exceeded.

Majors and lieutenant colonels shall be promoted as vacancies occur in the respective next higher grade.

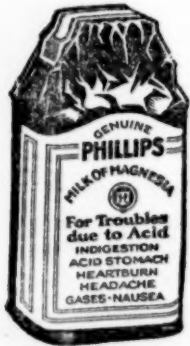
For purposes of computing eligibility for promotion each promotion list officer below the grade of major shall be credited with continuous commissioned service since that actual or constructive date of beginning of commissioned service in the Army which determines his position on the promotion list, notwithstanding he may have been out of the service at some time between November 11, 1918, and date of acceptance of appointment as of July 1, 1920, but no officer below the grade of major shall be credited with less commissioned service than any other below him on the promotion list: Provided, That any officer whose original position on the promotion list has been or may hereafter be changed by sentence of a general court martial or by law shall, for purposes of computing eligibility for promotion, be credited with the same commissioned service as the officer next below whom he has been or may be placed by such change.

Sec. 3. That except as specifically provided in this Act nothing therein shall be held or construed to discharge any officer from the Regular Army, or to deprive him of the commission which he holds therein, or to reduce the rank or pay, active or retired, of any officer therein, or to modify existing laws governing the appointment of major generals and brigadier generals and the promotion of officers of the Medical Department, chaplains, and professors or to change the position of any officer on the promotion list. The provisions of this Act shall be effective beginning July 1, 1928, and all laws and parts of laws which are inconsistent herewith or are in conflict with any of the provisions hereof are hereby repealed as of that date.

Separation Bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That officers, except those of the Medical Department, chaplains, and professors, shall be designated as promotion list officers. During each fiscal year promotion list officers who were originally appointed in the Regular Army or Philippine Scouts prior to July 1, 1920, or as of that date, may file applications to be transferred from the active list in the manner hereafter provided. On or before June 30 of each fiscal year there shall be designated for transfer from the

(Continued on Page 323.)



Acid Stomach

Excess acid is the common cause of indigestion. It results in pain and sourness about two hours after eating. The quick corrective is an alkali which neutralizes acid. The best corrective is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has remained standard with physicians in the 50 years since its invention.

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tinue to suffer, when you learn how quickly, how pleasantly this premier method acts. Please let it show you now.

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"Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. Registered Trade Mark of The Charles H. Phillips Chemical Company and its predecessor Charles H. Phillips since 1875.

Xmas Justice

(Continued from Page 310.)

"Why yohall cryin' Mose?"

"Ah don' steal, Noooo Suh . . . Ah'm a good niggah."

"Is policeman saw yoh takin' flowahs off'n a grave, Mose. 'At's stealin'."

"Noooo Suh, Ah waddn't stealin'. Ah wad puttin' flowahs on Marse Chaney's grave."

"Whatenell! . . . Chaney? . . . Chaney? Whosat, Jim?" He turned to the Chief.

"Ah've heard tell that name somewhere," answered the Chief aiming at the sand-box and then looking thoughtfully vacant.

"Anybody in the Coatroom evah hear tell of this Chaney?" loudly demanded the Mayor to the medley of curious eyes.

"Why yes, Mayor, that's my name," answered a voice from beside the swinging door. All eyes quickly turned. An Army Officer stood there muffled in a great overcoat. He had just entered the humid room as the Mayor asked his puzzled question.

He strode before the Mayor, spurs clicking together in the stillness.

"I am Captain Donald Chaney from out at the Fort. What is it you want to know about the name Chaney?"

"Didn't see yoh Captain." The Mayor took time to carefully spit to regain his poise. It was unexpected, this new element.

"This ole niggah here was caught stealin' flowahs off'n a grave. He says he was puttin' em on Mister Chaney's grave. He says his name is Chaney."

"What!" The tall Captain bent down to peer into the wrinkled face that was turned up to him.

"Is yo'all Donny?" came from the shrunken, toothless mouth.

"Donny!" ejaculated the Captain. "Donny! My God, yes What's your name?"

"Ah'm Mose Chaney whad brung yohall up!"

"Mose! . . . Not Old Mose who walked with me to school? . . ."

"Lawd Jedus be praise! . . . Donny!"

. . . Suh. Lawd God ob Hosts, Be praise, it am mah Donny!"

The old negro had gone down on his knees to clasp the muddy, wet boots, his tear-filled, unseeing eyes upraised to those of the astounded Captain's.

"My . . . God . . ." he whispered, "it is Old Mose!"

"What's he doing here, Mayor? . . . Oh yes, you told me, stealing . . . Stealing? Why Old Mose wouldn't steal. What were you doing, Mose?"

"Ah wad puttin' Xmas flowahs on the Marse's grave. Ah do it ebery Xmas. Ah ain' got nuff money to buy none, so got some from de grave nex' to Marse's grave to puttin' on . . . Nooo Suh, Ah waddn't stealin'."

The Captain's eyes were more than misty as he looked toward the pucker Mayor nervously spitting into the sand-box—and missing.

"That's my father's grave, Mayor," he said quietly, "and this old man was with our family when I was a boy. Old Mose reared me as the mother I never remember would have. God, Old Mose! He stuck by me when I had the small-pox . . . I thought he was dead years ago . . . I ran away from home; I never knew that . . . Where do you live, Mose?"

"Nooooowah, Donny, Suh. Ah walk heah from Macon."

"Walked . . . from Macon! . . . Thirty miles to put flowers on my father's grave!"

"Yas Suh, Mister Donny, Suh."

"What can I do, Mayor, about this?" he asked brokenly. There were unashamed tears now.

"Nuthin' . . . he's been scratched off'n the sheet . . . no charges"

"Thanks, Mayor. He'll get a home with me now . . . Don't cry, Mose! . . . Oh, yes . . . I came in to see about two boys in my outfit who are in here for drinking . . ."

"Tak'em with yoh, Captain . . . Jim, scratch 'em off'n the sheet . . . Aw, Hell, Jim, scratch'em all off'n the sheet . . . all the cases. It's Xmas. A'm about ready to cry mahself, anyhow. Ah'm goin' home."

And, as he hurriedly pushed open the swinging door in his abrupt departure, he turned and called through his handkerchief with which he was lustily wiping his nose:

"Coat's closed 'till after Xmas."

CRUISE SHIPS DESIGNATED.

The battleships Arkansas, Florida and Utah have been designated by the Navy Department as the ships to take the 1928 class of Midshipmen on the annual cruise next summer.

OBITUARIES

Announcement of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office Army and Navy Journal, Architects Building, Washington, D. C.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM PREBLE HALL, U. S. A., retired, died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 14, 1927.

General Hall was born in Randolph County, Mo., in 1848, and was graduated from West Point in 1868, being promoted to be a brigadier in 1904; named Adjutant General and retiring in that office in 1912.

He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for most distinguished gallantry in action against Indians on White River, Colo., in 1879.

His widow, Mrs. Terese Blackburn Hall, of 2200 19th Street, Washington, D. C., daughter of former U. S. Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky,

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.**BUTLER**—Born at Manila, P. I., recently, to Lt. and Mrs. Philip D. Butler, U. S. N., a daughter.**BEAUCOND**—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Nov. 29, 1927, to Capt. Charles Beacond, 12th F. A., U. S. A., and Mrs. Beacond, a son.**CLAUDE**—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1927, to Capt. and Mrs. Abram Claude, U. S. N., a son.**FERGUSON**—Born at the Booth Memorial Hospital, Covington, Ky., Nov. 28, 1927, to Lt. L. J. Ferguson, Inf., U. S. A., and Mrs. Ferguson, a son, James Creed.**GLADDING**—Born at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 12, 1927, to Ens. and Mrs. Douglas V. Gladding, U. S. N., a daughter.**HULL**—Born at Junction, Tex., Nov. 27, 1927, to Mstr. Sgt. Allen Hull, M. D., U. S. A. Ret., and Mrs. Hull, a son.**KRUEGER**—Born at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1927, to Lt. and Mrs. James N. Krueger, C. E., U. S. A., a daughter, Joan Warren, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Walter Krueger, U. S. A., and of Mr. and Mrs. Warren T. Godfrey of Louisville, Ky.**MILLER**—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Nov. 30, 1927, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Howard S. Miller, U. S. A., a son, Howard Stanley, Jr.**SCOTT**—Born at Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 10, 1927, to Lt. and Mrs. Winfield Wayne Scott, U. S. A., a son, Winfield Wayne Scott, Jr.**TODD**—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1927, to Lt. and Mrs. William E. Todd, U. S. N., a son.**TULLY**—Born at Ft. Strong, Mass., Dec. 6, 1927, to Lt. T. J. Tully, 13th Inf., U. S. A., and Mrs. Tully, a daughter, Patricia Ann.**MARRIED.**
BOWEN-WADDINGTON—Married in Manila, P. I., Nov. 23, 1927, Miss Aida Waddington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Schofield Waddington, to Lt. James E. Bowen, U. S. A.**CASTLE-DURNING**—Married in New York City, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1927, Miss Marie Elizabeth Durning, and Col. Benjamin Frederick Castle, formerly U. S. Army.**CRUCKSHANK-SCHREINER**—Married recently, at Fort Lewis, Wash., Miss Dorothy Schreiner, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward R. Schreiner, U. S. A., of Fort Lewis, to Mr. James Cruckshank of Honolulu, T. H.**EDDY-TODD**—Married at Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1927, Miss Anne Todd, daughter of Mrs. Charles T. Bassett, of Washington, D. C., to Ens. Daniel Thomas Eddy, U. S. N., son of Mr. William Daniel Eddy, mayor of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.**HOPPER-CHRISTIANSEN**—Married in Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 8, 1927, Miss Mildred Christiansen, of Washington, D. C., and Lt. Raymond E. Hopper, U. S. M. C.**HUTCHINSON-PERCY**—Married at Chevy Chase, Md., Dec. 14, 1927, Mrs. Hallie Davis Percy, daughter of Mrs. Armstead Davis, to Lt. Morton C. Hutchinson, U. S. N., one of the junior officers on the Mayflower, and aid at the White House.**MAUDE-SCHALTENBRAND**—Married on Nov. 24, 1927, Miss Bertha Schaltenbrand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Schaltenbrand, and 2d Lt. Raymond C. Maude, Signal Corps, U. S. A.**PLANK-REED**—Married at the Cathedral of St. Luke, Ancon, Panama, Dec. 2, 1927, Miss Doris Reed and Lt. Ewart G. Plank, U. S. A.

DIED.

BALDWIN—Died at Parish House, Waukegan, Ill., Dec. 9, 1927, Chief Boat-swain John Carl Baldwin, U. S. N.**BYRNE**—Died, Dec. 13, 1927, after a 35-foot plunge into a stone quarry at West Point, N. Y., Maj. Charles L. Byrne, U. S. A., 39 years old, professor at the U. S. M. A.,

and two children, Blackburn Hall, former major in the regular army, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Percy McCay Vernon, wife of Captain Vernon, regular army, Newark, N. J., survive.

Funeral services were held at Fort Myer Chapel, Va., December 15, and interment was in Arlington National Cemetery, Va., Chaplain John T. Axton, Jr., U. S. A., officiating. The body was escorted to the cemetery by Fort Myer troops and a salute of 11 guns was fired as the cortege passed through the post.

Mrs. Emma Estabrook Whitney, mother of Major F. W. Whitney, Cavalry (DOL), U. S. A., passed away Nov. 27, 1927, at Athens, Ga., where her son is stationed at the University of Georgia as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics. Her demise was a shock to her many friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Whitney was a member of many clubs and societies including the Daughters of the Mayflower, D. A. R., O. E. S., Women's Clubs of Athens, Ga., and Somerville, Mass., etc.

Honorable H. C. Van Voorhis, ex-member of Congress, and prominent in financial and business circles in Southeastern Ohio, died Dec. 12, 1927, at his home in Zanesville, Ohio, after a short illness. Col. Daniel Van Voorhis, U. S. A., his son, is on duty in Washington, D. C., with the War Department General Staff.

West Point. He is survived by his widow, two small sons, two brothers, Capt. F. A. Byrne, U. S. A., and Edward M. Byrne, both of Washington, and two sisters, Miss Annis Byrne and Mrs. B. W. Simpson, also of Washington.

CAFFEY—Died at Muskogee, Okla., Dec. 11, 1927, Lochlin Washington Caffey, Jr., some time private, 8th Provisional Regiment, C. A. C., son of Col. Lochlin W. Caffey, Inf., and Mrs. Caffey, and brother of Lt. Eugene M. Caffey, C. E., U. S. A., B. F. Caffey (formerly Lt., 30th Inf., Berkeley, Calif., and Helen P. Caffey, Boulder, Colo.**CORDDAY**—Died at Newark, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1927, Maj. David Price Cordday, U. S. A., Ret.**FLEMING**—Died at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., Dec. 2, 1927, Comdr. John Frank Fleming, Chaplain Corps, U. S. N., ret.**GRAHAM**—Died at Valdosta, Ga., Dec. 11, 1927, 2d Lt. Paul S. Graham, U. S. A., Ret. **HALL**—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1927, Brig. Gen. William Preble Hall, U. S. A., retired, former Adjutant General.**HERRING**—Died in Haverford, Pa., Dec. 10, 1927, Charles Mallet Prevost Herring, a veteran of two wars, and son of Brig. Gen. C. P. Herring, U. S. V.**JAMES**—Died suddenly Dec. 9, 1927, when the automobile in which he was riding overturned on a curve near Indian Head, Md., Comdr. Leland Frierson James, U. S. N., Ret.**MAYNARD**—Died at Station Hospital, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 4, 1927, Mrs. Mary Eleanor Maynard, wife of the late ex-Congressman Harry L. Maynard, of Virginia, and the mother of Maj. Edwin B. Maynard, M. C., U. S. A., Maj. John B. Maynard, C. A. C., U. S. A., ex-Capt. Harry Lee Maynard, U. S. A., ex-Lt. George C. Maynard, U. S. N., and Mr. Willard G. Maynard.**MUNSON**—Died suddenly Dec. 9, 1927, when the automobile in which he was riding overturned on a curve near Indian Head, Md., Lt. Francis Merton Munson, U. S. N., Ret.**ROBINSON**—Died at Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 12, 1927, Brig. Gen. Frank Upham Robinson, U. S. A., retired, 86 years old. Interment will be in Arlington National Cemetery, Va.**SCANLON**—Died at the Army Air Station at Langley Field, Va., Dec. 9, 1927, Mrs. Margaret Scanlon, mother of Maj. Martin F. Scanlon, A. C., U. S. A.**SHELTON**—Died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5, 1927, Mrs. Emma L. Shelton, mother of Capt. J. M. Shelton, Cav., U. S. A.; grandmother of Lt. Duncan P. Frisell, Inf., U. S. A., and of Mrs. Post, wife of Lt. E. D. Post, Inf., U. S. A.**VAN VOORHIS**—Died, Dec. 12, 1927, at his home in Zanesville, Ohio, after a short illness, Hon. H. C. Van Voorhis, ex-member of Congress and prominent in financial and business circles in eastern Ohio, father of Col. Daniel Van Voorhis, U. S. A., who is now on duty in Washington with the War Department General Staff.**WHITNEY**—Died at Athens, Ga., Nov. 27, 1927, Mrs. Emma Estabrook Whitney, mother of Maj. F. W. Whitney, Cav. (D. O. L.), U. S. A.**WILLIAMS**—Died at Ty Ty, Ga., Dec. 1, 1927, Mrs. W. E. Williams, mother of Col. E. J. Williams, U. S. Infantry, and grandmother of Mrs. C. H. Studebaker, who is the wife of 1st Lt. C. H. Studebaker, U. S. Field Artillery.

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The End of the Albemarle

OF the heroic exploits of the Civil War, none probably exceeds that of Lieut. William B. Cushing, U. S. N., when he sank the Confederate ironclad Albemarle.

Day after day, during '64, this strange looking vessel emerged from the Roanoke to sink or play havoc with the Federal gunboats in the inland waters of North Carolina. Each night she was protected by a boom of logs across the river below her moorings.

Then Lieutenant Cushing—not yet 21 years old—volunteered to put an end to this menace. With a torpedo rigged on the end of a spar attached to the bow of a light steam launch, he crept up the river on the dark night of October 27, 1864. Under a hail of bullets from sentinels, he charged the log boom, slid over it, drove his torpedo against the side of the ironclad, and pulled the trigger. A dull underwater roar, and the Albemarle slowly sank to the bottom.

Cushing's own boat was sunk by the force of the explosion, but the intrepid young officer swam to the shore, hid in the woods and made his escape.

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PERSONALS

BRIG. GEN. H. A. DRUM and Mrs. Drum with the officers and ladies of Headquarters First Division and Fort Hamilton, N. Y., entertained Maj. Gen. Hanson Ely, Commanding General 2nd Corps Area, and Mrs. Ely at a tea at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1927.

Miss Martha Ellen Fisher, daughter of Lt. Col. R. E. Fisher, U. S. Cavalry, was among the debutantes presented to society at the First Bachelors' Cotillion given in Baltimore Dec. 5.

Capt. and Mrs. R. D. Daugherty, U. S. A., and their children, Richard and Mary Jane, are to spend the holidays in Washington with Mrs. Daugherty's parents, the Chief of Chaplains and Mrs. J. T. Anson. Captain Daugherty is professor of Military Science and Tactics at Davidson College, North Carolina.

Charles Mason Remey, son of Rear Adm. and Mrs. G. C. Remey, who are spending the winter in Washington, has placed a votive sanctuary lamp in Old Christ Episcopal Church, Washington Parish, near the Navy Yard. It hangs before a mural Shrine dedicated to the Madonna and the Christ Child, and is to be lighted for the first time this Christmas eve.

Mrs. Francis G. Delano and two sons, Jimmy and Hunter, have taken an apartment at 4923 Spelling, St. Louis, Mo., for the winter.

Chaplain John P. Chenoweth, Lt. Col. U. S. A., ret., and Mrs. Chenoweth have leased an apartment at 1432 Balboa St., San Francisco, Calif. Chaplain Chenoweth was retired from active service Sept. 17, and is slowly recovering from a nervous breakdown. They returned from the Hawaiian Islands a year ago and for several months the Chaplain was a patient in Letterman Hospital.

Mrs. Rhonda R. Wood and Miss Marjorie Wood have closed their summer home, Horseshoe Nook in the Mohawk Valley and have taken an apartment at the Cairo Hotel, Washington, D. C., for a few months. Colonel Wood will join them for the holidays.

Mrs. Asa M. Lehman, assisted by her mother, Mrs. W. C. McClinton, entertained at bridge Thursday afternoon of last week at her home in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Three playing cards included Mmes. Robert E. Hiel, Brooks C. Grant, Rufus Holt, Anna E. Schlanzer, Joseph F. Gallagher, Tom S. Melane, John W. Foley, James E. Ash, James S. Simmons, Keane, Charles K. Berle and Mrs. John B. Anderson. Others coming in for tea included Mmes. Heriott Ireland, James M. Kennedy, George F. Aycock, Philander C. Riley, Arthur M. Whaley, Arden Freer, Henry W. Grady, Seymour C. Schwartz and Miss Pauline Cholat.

"Paradise of the Pacific," Honolulu, has recently published a collection of poems on Hawaiian subjects, entitled "A Lei of Lays," by Bess Heath Olmstead, wife of Maj. Dawson Olmstead, U. S. A. The book is sincere and charming, and is meeting with marked success both in Hawaii and on the mainland.

Among the Service guests at the annual winter dinner of the Gridiron Club at the Willard, Washington, D. C., last Saturday, Dec. 10, were the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Charles D. Wilbur; Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., ret.; Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, U. S. A., C. A. M.; Adm. Thomas P. Mahan, U. S. N.; Gen. Albert C. Dalton; the Assistant Secretary of War, Honorable Harford MacNider; the Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation, F. Truhee Davison; Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, U. S. A., ret.; Comdr. Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., ret.; Maj. Glen E. Edgerton, U. S. A.; Capt. R. G. Ervin, U. S. A.; Capt. David M. Leighton, U. S. N.; Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, U. S. A.; Lt. Lester J. Matfield, U. S. A.; Col. Wilds P. Richardson, U. S. A., ret.; and Capt. Wilbur R. Van Auker, U. S. N.

Lt. Col. J. O. Mauborgne, S. C., U. S. A., and Mrs. Mauborgne were entertained at dinner by Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Dyche, of Washington, D. C., on Dec. 11. Mrs. Dyche recently returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. M. White, wife of Maj. White, at Ft. Slocum.

Lt. and Mrs. Winfield Wayne Scott, U. S. A., announce the birth of a son, Winfield Scott, Jr., on Dec. 10, 1927, at Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, T. H. Before her marriage, Mrs. Scott was Miss Dorothy Kimmell, daughter of Mrs. Helen Nicholson Kimmell and the late Comdr. Harry Kimmell, U. S. N., of Washington, D. C.

Capt. and Mrs. L. O. W. Moore, U. S. A., entertained recently at their quarters at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., with a delightful dinner party.

The guests were charmingly arrayed either in fantastic costumes, appropriate to Halloween or in beautiful evening

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION.

"The Spirit of West Point," written by the wife of Lieut. Jervey, now stationed at West Point, and approved by the authorities, will be sent upon request. This booklet is fully illustrated and already in its second large printing. Why not send some copies to your friends for Christmas instead of the usual cards. Price fifty cents including envelope. Address Mrs. W. W. Jervey, U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y.

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings, and Births requested. Address Society Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E. Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Interesting Service Women

Mrs. F. C. Hooker

WINNING fame in the literary field through her realistic stories of the old West, in which she lived as an Army girl and as the wife of a cattle magnate, Mrs. Forrestine C. Hooker is preserving authentic incidents of the frontier. Mrs. Hooker has a vast reserve of personal experiences to supply material for her books, which have a circulation in Germany and England, as well as in the United States. This engaging author, who knows the viewpoint of the Indians, the ranchers, the cowboys and the soldiers from many years of residence among them in Arizona and Texas, was born in Philadelphia Mar. 8, 1867, the daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Charles Lawrence Cooper, who was termed "Father of the Rough Riders," by Theodore Roosevelt for organizing that famous outfit. After her graduation from St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia in 1884, as valedictorian of her class, she went West again to live.

As "Birdie Cooper of the Tenth," she came into contact with men who have earned a niche for themselves in our history. Among these notables were Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Indian fighter extraordinary; Gen. Crook and Dr. Leonard Wood, then a young contract surgeon in the Army. After she married E. R. Hooker, son of the "cattle king" of Arizona, she became in time "the only woman cattle inspector of the United States," and learned thoroughly the "cow game" and the cowboys' slant on life.

Stories Give Record of Old West.

In her writings Mrs. Hooker gives only real names of officers, many of whom she knew personally, and she makes it a point to give facts as an authentic record of the old West. She did newspaper work in Los Angeles, and was later in juvenile court work, for a time under Secretary Wilbur, then a judge. These varied experiences are giving Mrs. Hooker a picturesque background for her books, and it is to be regretted that she did not earlier give vent to her literary genius.

Her first book, "The Long Dim Trail," was published in 1920. "Prince Jan," the story of a St. Bernard dog, came next in 1922, and this tale has been circulated in the United States, England and Germany, and is also available in Braille, for the blind. Her third book was "Star," the story of an Indian pony and of Quannah Parker, Comanche chief. "When Geronimo Rode" deals with that famous chieftain, and this was published in 1924, being the story of her own girlhood in the Apache campaign in Arizona. Chief Mangas, last of the Chiricahua Apaches to give up, surrendered to her father, and his gun now hangs on her apartment wall.

Books Published Here and Abroad.

"The Little House on the Desert," the story of President McKinley and an old blind soldier he had aided in bygone days, followed. "Cricket," dealing with the Kiowa Indians, is a story of her own life up to the age of 5. "Civilizing Cricket," one of her latest books, deals with a girl of the Southwest with carefree ways, who was sent to be cared for by Colonial ladies of Philadelphia, and is in reality the story of her own life from 7 to 11. "Just George," which was published in 1925, will shortly be brought out in Germany.

Mrs. Hooker has said, "There is another side to the Army besides shooting guns and killing people, and that is the side I am trying to visualize. I was raised under the flag in the Army myself." Her brother, Col. Harry L. Cooper, U. S. A., is second in command at Camp Meade, Md.

Mrs. Hooker, who lives with her mother, Mrs. Charles L. Cooper, the widow of General Cooper, at the Shawmut, Washington, D. C., is now at work upon her ninth book, and as she insists upon verification at every point, the work is proceeding leisurely. Her many friends are looking forward with intense interest to its publication, as it is the story of her own life.

Next week the Army and Navy Journal will print an interesting personality sketch of Mrs. May C. Williams Settle, widow of Lt. Joseph Andrew Settle, U. S. A.

dress. Bronze and orange "mums" of the baby variety were arranged in baskets for the adornment of the dinner tables at which covers were laid for 44. Afterwards, Captain Moore and Mrs. Moore escorted their friends to Post Headquarters where all were guests at the annual Halloween dance sponsored by the officers of the staff and their ladies.

Sharing the courtesy of Capt. Moore and Mrs. Moore were Gen. D. E. Aultman, commanding officer of the garrison, and Mrs. Aultman, Col. John F. Preston and Mrs. Preston, Col. F. L. Munson and Mrs. Munson, Col. Collin, Col. Como and Mrs. Como, Col. Ode C. Nichols and Mrs. Nichols, Col. William F. Robinson, Jr., and Mrs. Robinson, Major R. Macklin and Mrs. Macklin, Major Jerry Bull and Mrs. Bull, Major F. Mahin and Mrs. Mahin, Major Clyde E. Jump and Mrs. Jump, Capt. F. M. Rich and Mrs. Rich, Capt. Ray H. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Major Floyd Hatfield, Capt. Frank G. Chaddock, Mrs. Will Chaddock, Capt. L. R. Spooner and Mrs. Spooner, Lt. L. R. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong, Lt. Floyd Dunn, Miss Anita Aultman, Miss Elizabeth Munson and Lts. Munson and Solem, of the post; Dr. John H. Conway and Mrs. Conway, Miss Cella O'Boyle, Miss Jessie Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fuller, of Cheyenne, Wyo.

Maj. Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, U. S. A., and Mrs. Saltzman, who went from Washington, D. C., to meet their son, Lt. Charles E. Saltzman, U. S. A., who arrived from Europe on the Berengaria, are at the Hotel Astor, N. Y.

Col. H. L. Gilchrist, Medical Corps, U.

A LEI OF LAYS

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HAWAII
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WEDDINGS

BEAUTIFUL with the charm of simplicity, and made wholly lovely in a setting of November flowers, the recent marriage of Miss Dorothy Schreiner, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward L. Schreiner, U. S. A., at Fort Lewis, Wash., to James Cruickshank, of Honolulu, had a picturesque background in the spacious reception hall of the Hostess House and was attended by all officers and ladies of the post.

Although marked by a degree of informality, the ceremony had impressive beauty, Chaplain W. L. Fisher pronouncing the vows before a prie dieu outlined with greenery and candlelight in a recessed alcove. A platform was arranged beneath the windows and flanking a halo of soft light through the ceremony were branching candelabra holding stately cathedral candles.

The bride came in with her father, Colonel Schreiner, who gave her in marriage, preceded by the maid of honor, Miss Marion Trotter, of Seattle. She wore a going-away frock of chiffon velvet in a soft tone of beige brown, fashioned with graceful panels of flat crepe of the same shade. Her hat was a close model in velvet and she carried a simple arm bouquet of bronze chrysanthemums. The maid of honor wore blue satin crepe of simplest lines, with chrysanthemums in a faint shade of rose. The bridegroom's brother, Bruce Cruickshank, of San Francisco, performed the office of best man.

Immediately after the benediction the wedding party came down the aisle and was at once surrounded by an army of friends for congratulations. Col. and Mrs. Schreiner received with the bride and bridegroom. Through the reception nuptial music was played by the 10th Field Orchestra. The bride's table, which held a handsomely decorated cake, was lighted with pink candles in massive silver sticks and the center was radiant in a mound of half-opened pink roses contrasted with white chrysanthemums of the smaller pompon variety.

Mr. Cruickshank and his bride said adieu shortly after the reception, leaving on a motor honeymoon to San Francisco. They were in California 19 days, sailing at the end of that time for Honolulu, where their new home will be made. The bride before coming to Fort Lewis a few months ago had lived with her parents four years in Hawaii. Mr. Cruickshank is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Cruickshank, whose home is at Hana, on the Island of Maui.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Schaltenbrand, announce the marriage of their daughter, Bertha, to 2nd Lt. Raymond C. Maude, Signal Corps, U. S. A., on Nov. 24, 1927. Lt. and Mrs. Maude are now at home at 2614 Connecticut Ave. N. W., Washington.

Miss Marie Elizabeth Durning, a sister of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Durning, was married Dec. 9, 1927, to Col. Benjamin Frederick Castle at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Parrish, 62 East 78th St., New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Castle sailed that evening, Dec. 9, for a two months' trip abroad and on their return will live at 1919 Park Ave., New York.

The marriage of Mrs. Hattie Davis Percy and Lt. Morton C. Hutchinson, Jr., U. S. N., attached to the U. S. S. Mayflower, took place at 1:30 o'clock, Dec. 14, 1927, in the home of the bride's uncle, Col. Henry H. Armistead, at Chevy Chase, Md., the Rev. J. H. Hollister of the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church officiating. Capt. E. R. Legge, U. S. A., was best man.

Because of mourning in the family the only ones witnessing the ceremony were Mrs. Armistead Davis, mother of the bride; Mrs. M. C. Hutchinson and Mrs. Albert Canby, mother and sister of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gassaway Davis, 3d, brother and sister-in-law of the bride, and her small son, George A. Percy, Jr.

Following the ceremony Lt. and Mrs. Hutchinson left for a wedding journey lasting two weeks, and at the end of that time they will return to Washington, and will be at home at 2311 Connecticut Ave., after January 1.

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S. Army, Chief of the Medical Division, Chemical Warfare Service, delivered a lecture Friday, Dec. 16, at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., on the "Medical Aspects of Chemical Warfare."

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Dwight Davis will be joined on Tuesday by their youngest daughter, Miss Cynthia Davis, who will return for the holidays from St. Timothy's School. Mr. Dwight Davis, Jr., will come from Harvard, Dec. 22 or 23.

Miss Dorothy May Bailey, who is attending Sophie Newcomb College in New Orleans, La., will return to Washington Sunday to spend the Christmas holiday season with her parents, Maj. and Mrs. Neill E. Bailey, of 2100 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dec. 16, 1927.

THE Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Curtis D. Wilbur were the ranking guests at the dinner Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, by the Minister of Austria and Mme. Prochnik.

Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick was retired Tuesday, Dec. 13, as Chief of the Army Air Corps, having reached the statutory age of 64 for retirement of officers.

Shortly before noon all officers on duty in his office assembled there to bid him farewell, and in a brief speech Maj. Gen. Patrick thanked them for their cooperation and loyalty, expressing the hope they would manifest the same spirit to Maj. Gen. James E. Fechet, his successor. Last night at the Officers Club at Washington Barracks Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Patrick were guests of honor at a dinner tendered them by Air Corps officers and ladies with whom they have been associated.

Among the prominent guests were Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Davidson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. McCracken, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Fechet, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulis, Wing Comdr. T. G. Hetherington, Assistant Military Attache, British Embassy, and Mrs. Hetherington; Comdr. Silvio Scaroni, Military Attache, Italian Embassy; Maj. George Thenault, Assistant Military Attache, French Embassy, and Mrs. Thenault; Porter H. Adams, president National Aeronautic Association, and Mrs. Adams, and Col. and Mrs. R. H. Young. A ball followed the dinner.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles P. Summerhall, U. S. A., were the guests of honor at an opera party for "Madame Butterfly," given by Maj. Reginald L. Foster Tuesday evening, Dec. 13. Others in the party were Representative and Mrs. S. Wallace Dempsey, of New York, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. B. P. Chatham, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. F. H. Pope, Miss Mary Morgan, and Brig. Gen. W. E. Horton.

Gen. John J. Pershing was host at dinner Friday evening of last week, his guests including the Ambassador of France and Mme. Claudel, Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed, the Undersecretary of State and Mrs. Robert E. Olds, Dr. and Mrs. James Brown Scott, Mr. and Mrs. John Callan O'Laughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Healy, Countess Salignac-Senelon, Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, Mrs. Sidney Corman, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Prof. Henri Hyzernot and Prof. Jules A. Baisnes.

Capt. Thomas Tingey Craven, U. S. N., and Mrs. Craven will have with them for Christmas, their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Drake de Kay, with their two children and Mr. Thomas Tingey Craven, Jr., who will arrive Dec. 24 to pass a week.

Capt. Alfred Johnson, U. S. N., with Mrs. Johnson and their daughters, Miss Caroline Johnson and Miss Elvira Johnson, have returned from China and have opened their home on M Street. Capt. Johnson has been ordered to Washington again as the Director of Naval Intelligence.

Mrs. William B. Ladue, wife of Col. Ladue, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and her daughter, Miss Louise Ladue, were the guests in whose honor Mrs. Herbert C. Whitehurst, wife of Capt. Whitehurst, who is Assistant Engineer Commissioner of the District, entertained a company of 40 at luncheon at the Wardman Park Hotel Dec. 15.

Maj. and Mrs. E. R. Householder, U. S. A., will have as their guest for Christmas Maj. John Rafferty.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

Dec. 13, 1927.

MRS. JACK THOMPSON entertained at tea Nov. 18 in honor of Mrs. McConaughy.

Col. and Mrs. A. M. Milton, Major and Mrs. D. G. Richart, Major and Mrs. Sidney Bingham, Major and Mrs. Benjamin Hoge, Major and Mrs. R. P. Hartle, Mrs. R. E. McConaughy and Major Edward Dwan were members of a progressive dinner Nov. 26 before the dance.

Major Edward Dwan had a tea and radio party on Nov. 26. Those who listened to the reports of the Army-Navy game were Col. and Mrs. J. K. Herr, Major and Mrs. Harvey Higley, Major and Mrs. D. G. Richart, Major and Mrs. Sidney Bingham, Major and Mrs. R. P. Hartle, Mrs. McConaughy and Major Graham.

Gen. and Mrs. Symmonds entertained at dinner Sunday, Nov. 27 for Mr. Lowell Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, of Manhattan; Col. and Mrs. Fleming, Col. and Mrs. Enos, and Col. Johnston.

Major and Mrs. Herbert Mashburn were hosts at a delightful dinner on Nov. 26 for Col. and Mr. L. W. Oliver, Col. and Mrs. Fleming, Col. and Mrs. Copley Enos, Col. and Mrs. C. G. Harvey, Major and

POSTS and STATIONS

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Dec. 16, 1927.

Mrs. Ben Grimes, Major and Mrs. Gilbreath, Major and Mrs. Harvey Higley, Capt. and Mrs. E. N. Frakes, Miss Harvey and Col. Hixon and Capt. Wise.

Col. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott entertained at Thanksgiving dinner for Col. and Mrs. Bull, Major and Mrs. Benjamin Grimes, Major and Mrs. T. K. Brown, and Capt. and Mrs. Cooper Smith.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Dec. 16, 1927.

A RECEPTION given by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy and Mrs. Louis M. Nulton Wednesday afternoon, a dinner party Friday night by the Commandant of Midshipmen and Mrs. Sinclair Gannon, in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Roland M. Brainard, and the third of the series of officers' dances, also Friday night, were the outstanding social events of last week in Annapolis.

The Nultons' reception was the regular monthly affair. The hours were from 4 to 6 o'clock. The guests included naval officers, civilian instructors, their families and friends, the regiment of midshipmen and their friends in the dining room by Mrs. Conard, wife of Capt. Charles C. Conard; Mrs. Church, wife of Capt. Albert Church; Mrs. Morrow, wife of Lt. Comdr. Clark E. Morrow, and Mrs. Holman, wife of Comdr. Charles J. Holman. A number of girls of the younger set assisted in the drawing room.

Miss Margaret Lewis McNair, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick Vallette McNair, was a guest of the first Bachelors' Cotillion in Baltimore. Miss McNair, who is a debutante this season, is one of the most charming girls in Annapolis' younger set. Her partner for the cotillion was her cousin, Mr. D. Heyward Hamilton, Jr., and her aunt, Mrs. Daniel H. Hamilton, was her chaperone.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William A. Richardson, of 34 Upshur road, have sailed for Panama, where Mrs. Richardson will make her home while her husband is on duty as executive officer of the U. S. S. Denver.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.

Dec. 10, 1927.

WINTER sports on Mount Hood will be given their grand opening Sunday with a motor caravan from Portland to Government Camp and with addresses and demonstrations. Many from the garrison are planning to join the caravan.

Lt. and Mrs. Joseph J. Yeates are giving a series of delightful dinner bridges. On Dec. 1 their guests were Major and Mrs. Charles A. Taylor, Lt. and Mrs. Edward A. Banning, Miss Patricia Knox, Miss Katherine MacKenzie, Lt. Charles H. Royce, Lt. Jesse F. Dressler, Mrs. Peabody, of Portland, guest of Lt. and Mrs. Banning, and Major Charles A. Lewis.

Major and Mrs. Charles A. Taylor gave a most attractive dinner bridge, complimenting Capt. and Mrs. Thomas D. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Claire E. Hutchin, Major and Mrs. David B. Falk, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Walter W. Boon, and Lt. and Mrs. Hugh C. Dorrien. Prizes awarded to Capt. and Mrs. Hutchins.

One of the most enjoyable dinner bridges of the pre-holiday period was given by Lt. and Mrs. Edward A. Banning for twenty. Honors went to Mrs. Francis C. Endicott, Miss Patricia Knox, and Lt. Charles H. Royce.

Lt. and Mrs. Edwin T. May entertained as usual in their charming manner at their quarters. There were 21 guests. Prizes awarded to Col. Francis C. Endicott, Mrs. Hugh C. Dorrien and Major Leslie T. Saul.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas D. Davis were hosts at dinner bridge for sixteen guests. Prizes were won by Lt. May, Mrs. G. Z. Eckels and Major Lewis.

MARCH FIELD, CALIF.

Dec. 14, 1927.

THE March Field dance was a very charming affair, the first to be given at the Victoria Club, where the splendid dance music added greatly to the enjoyment of the dancers. Several delightful dinner parties were given by the various officers and ladies prior to the dance. Among the interesting affairs of that nature being the buffet supper at which Lt. and Mrs. Roland C. W. Blessley were hosts in their quarters on the field. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Morrow, of San Diego; Lt. and Mrs. Ralph Walker, Lt. and Mrs. Ray Owens and their house guests, Capt. and Mrs. Giffen; Major and Mrs. Carlisle Wash and Lt. and Mrs. David Schlatter.

Lt. and Mrs. James Grisham were hosts at a lovely buffet supper before the dance, a huge Thanksgiving turkey being the centerpiece of all eyes when it was borne in on a great silver platter. Appropriate decorations further carried out the holiday motif in the supper rooms. Lt. and Mrs. Grisham's guests included Mrs. Hoffman, the house guest of Lt. and Mrs. Grisham; Mr. Moore, of Hollywood; Lt. and Mrs. Y. A. Pitts, Lt. and Mrs. J. G. Taylor, Lt. and Mrs. Aubrey Hornsby, Lt. and Mrs. Warren Maxwell, Lt. and Mrs. McKay Robinson, Lt. and Mrs. Morton McKinnon, Lt. and Mrs. George Rice. The party afterward motored to the Victoria Club.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

Dec. 15, 1927.

THE Thanksgiving Ball given by the Officers' Club on the evening of Nov. 23 was a very successful affair, being enjoyed by 150 guests. The decorations were

typical of the Thanksgiving season, a light supper was served at 11:30. Col. and Mrs. W. E. Welsh led the dancing which started at 9 o'clock.

Lt. and Mrs. C. E. Anderson gave a buffet dinner preceding the Thanksgiving dance for 36 guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Henning Linden also gave a buffet dinner before the dance. Their guests numbered 20.

Lt. and Mrs. Leif Neprud were hosts to 16 guests at a supper on Nov. 23, later escorting their guests to the Thanksgiving dance.

Red berries and autumn foliage decorated the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Henning Linden recently when they entertained with a bridge dinner for 20.

Mrs. Leonard J. Greeley, wife of Lt. Greeley, who is stationed at Schofield Barracks, Oahu, sailed on the Cambal from San Francisco to Honolulu, after a three months' stay with her parents, Col. and Mrs. P. H. McAndrew, of Fort Snelling. Mrs. McAndrew gave a luncheon bridge at the St. Paul Hotel recently honoring Mrs. Greeley. The guests numbered twenty-eight.

Maj. and Mrs. D. B. Crafton entertained with a dinner dance at the Minneapolis Athletic Club on Nov. 19, honoring Mrs. Greeley. Mrs. Greeley was honor guest at the bridge luncheon given by Mrs. C. E. Anderson on Nov. 23.

NOTES FROM HAWAII.

Nov. 28, 1927.

Fort Shafter.

THE Army and Navy football game was celebrated with a gala dinner and dance at the Alexander Young Hotel. Some 500 reservations were made for this event, all the services in the Hawaiian Islands contributing to make the affair a success. Those who made reservations from the Navy included Capt. George M. Stackhouse, Lt. Comdr. H. A. Badger, Lt. Comdr. M. B. McComb, and Lt. Delmer S. Fahrney, M. M. Stephens, J. H. Cowan, W. A. Swanston, J. P. Thew, S. P. Vaughn and W. J. Medusky.

Army reservations were made by Col. Truman O. Murphy, Col. Dana T. Merrill, Lt. Col. Walter Fraser, Maj. Robert H. Lee, James N. Peale, H. P. Beaux, Franklin Kemble, Floyd R. Waltz, Henry P. Banks, Edmund T. D. Ellis, Capt. Alexander Adair, Alexander H. Campbell, Charles F. Shook, Onslow S. Rolfe, Norman D. Cota, Chauncey M. Lyons, Lt. George J. Deutermann, James L. Harbaugh, Jr., Grover E. Hutchinson and Bruce W. Bidwell.

Maj. and Mrs. Robert H. Lee had as their guests Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William H. Smith, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Paul A. Wolf, Col. and Mrs. Abraham G. Lott, Charles W. Weeks, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Mmes. John O. Steger, Edward M. Shinkle, Joseph F. Taulbee, Raymond S. Bamberger, Maj. and Mrs. Earl North, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Caffey, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Macaulay, Mrs. Woodruff, Col. Francis N. Cook, Lt. Col. Samuel T. Mackall, and Capt. Eugene A. Regnier.

Schofield Barracks.

THE officers and ladies of the Field Artillery Brigade were hosts at a dinner dance on Nov. 25, complimenting Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Fox Conner and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Alston Hamilton. Col. Manus McCloskey and Col. and Mrs. Oliver L. Spaulding and Henry B. Farrar acted as co-hosts for the honorees and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William R. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Abraham G. Lott, Charles W. Weeks, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Mmes. William H. Burt, Joseph F. Taulbee, Lt. and Mrs. Joe D. Moss and Lt. John F. Sturman.

Maj. and Mrs. John E. Lewis had as their guests Maj. and Mrs. Louis E. Hibbs, Capt. and Mrs. William McE. Garrison, Lt. and Mrs. John Hinton, Hugh Cort, and Lt. Marion M. Pharr and Ronald von Holt.

A no-host party included Lt. and Mrs. R. F. McDowd, Stephen C. Lombard, Andral Bratton, Charles G. Blakeney, the Misses Margaret Wolf and Rosa Hayes, Lt. Francis T. Dodd, William L. Richie, Carter B. Magruder, Walter J. Klepinger and John F. Bird.

Lt. Hubert M. Cole had as his guests Lt. and Mrs. Eugene McGinley, Charles L. Booth, Frederick W. Watrous, Mrs. Thomas G. Booth and Miss Levon Gundry.

NOTES FROM MANILA, P. I.

Nov. 17, 1927.

MANILA is looking forward with the greatest interest to the garden party which the Sternberg Branch of the Army Relief Society is giving on Dec. 3 for the benefit of the society. The party which Sternberg gave last year at the home of Col. Christopher Collins is still remembered as one of the gayest and best managed benefit affairs. Colonel Collins is taking the same interest in the garden party this year and General and Mrs. Sladen have generously offered the use of their beautiful home and grounds at No. 1 Military Plaza for the event.

There will be dancing, indoors and on the lawn, fortune telling by palmistry and card reading, special refreshments and other features. There will also be special arrangements made for the entertainment of the children. There will be a "fish pond" and such refreshments as magnolia pies and popcorn, dear to the hearts of youngsters. It will be the only entertainment given this year for the benefit of the Army Relief Society.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Dec. 16, 1927.

THE West Point Players presented their play, "The Bad Man," on Sunday afternoon and Monday evening of this week. The Sunday afternoon performance was for cadets and their guests and the showing Monday was for members of the garrison and their friends. This play was the first presentation of the players this season.

Maj. and Mrs. F. W. Boschen were hosts in their quarters on Friday evening of last week at a dinner honoring Col. and Mrs. Wirt Robinson, Maj. and Mrs. H. McC. Snyder, and Maj. and Mrs. H. M. Groninger.

Lt. and Mrs. I. H. Ritchie entertained Saturday evening in their Newburgh home at a bridge supper.

Capt. and Mrs. Clare H. Armstrong were hosts last Friday evening in their quarters in West Point at a dinner, complimenting Maj. and Mrs. E. L. Kelley, Capt. and Mrs. R. MacD. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Johnson, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. H. N. Burkhalter and their guests, Lt. and Mrs. J. P. Jervey, Jr., of Richmond, Va.

FORT HAYES, OHIO.

Dec. 16, 1927.

MISS ELLEN NOLAN, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Dennis E. Nolan, of Fort Hayes, who will return home from Georgetown Convent, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20 for the Christmas holidays, will entertain with a supper party at the home of her parents at the Post, Dec. 22, honoring Miss Elizabeth Gowen, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen, of Fort Hayes. Miss Gowen's marriage to Lt. Richard Givens Prather will take place on the evening of Dec. 23. Members of the younger Army set at the Fort will be guests.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alfred Ballin entertained at dinner Friday evening, Dec. 9, at the Deshler Hotel before the regular bi-monthly hop at the Officers' Club, Fort Hayes, honoring Maj. Gen. and Mrs. D. E. Nolan.

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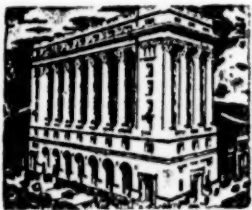
(Continued from Page 309.)

Comdr. P. T. Dessex (M. C.) to Navy Recruiting Station, Springfield, Mass.
 Ens. O. H. Hill to temporary duty Subm. Base, New London, Conn.
 Lt. Comdr. F. R. Hook (M. C.) to Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y.; W. D. Small (M. C.) to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
 Lt. H. M. Weber (M. C.) to Naval Air Sta., Lakeland, N. J.
 Ch. Gun. B. P. Middleton to Navy Yard, New York.
 Ch. Machs. H. J. Behrends to Navy Yard, Philadelphia; E. L. Bourke to U. S. S. Memphis; A. M. Bushnell to Naval Trng. Sta., Naval Oper. Base, Hampton Roads, Va.;

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Mach. W. A. Budding to office of Naval Insp. of Mach., Bethlehem Shipbldg. Corp., Quincy, Mass.

Ch. Els. A. F. Murphy to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; A. J. Petrasek to Asst. Insp. of Navigation Mat'l., Navy Yard, New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

(Continued from Page 316.)

several supply branches, with a view to making such changes as it may consider desirable, and with special reference to the advisability of adopting commercial book-keeping machines, vice Capt. B. L. Milburn, C. A. C., hereby relieved.

Col. A. S. Conklin from assignment to 12th C. A., Fort Monroe, Va., June 30, detailed a member of G. S. C. with troops, and to Baltimore, Md., for duty at hqrs. 3rd Corps Area.

Infantry.

Maj. Per Ramee appointed acting q. m., hqrs., 84th Div., Indianapolis, Ind., in addition to other duties, for the purpose of issuing transportation requests, vice Maj. H. C. Rexach, Inf., hereby relieved.

Leave.

Four months to Maj. A. P. Clark, G. S. C., June 1.

Orders to Retired Officers.

Capt. A. C. Roberts, U. S. A., ret., from duty at Q. M. C. Sch., Philadelphia, Pa., from further active duty, Jan. 15, to home.

Maj. M. T. Barlow, U. S. A., ret., from duty at Montgomery High Sch., Ala., from further active duty, Dec. 31, to home.

Maj. E. H. Pearce, U. S. A., ret., from duty in connection with recruiting, San Francisco, Calif., from further active duty, Dec. 31, to home.

Maj. H. M. Rimmer, U. S. A., ret., from duty in connection with recruiting, Little Rock, Ark., from further active duty, Dec. 31, to home.

Col. H. S. Wygant, U. S. A., ret., from duty in connection with recruiting, Harrisburg, Pa., from further active duty, Dec. 31, to home.

Capt. G. E. Manning, U. S. A., ret., from duty at Winchester High Sch., Va., from further active duty, Dec. 31, to home.

Maj. Emil Engel, U. S. A., ret., from duty at N. Y. High Schools, New York, from further active duty, Dec. 31, to home.

Lt. Col. R. R. Wood, U. S. A., ret., from duty in connection with recruiting, Syracuse, N. Y., from further active duty, Dec. 31, to home.

Board of Officers.

A board of officers, Air Corps, consisting of Maj. E. B. Lyon, office, C. of A. C., Washington, D. C.; Capt. C. B. Oldfield, Brooks Field, Tex.; 1st Lt. H. A. Sutton, B. M. Giles, and E. L. Eubank, all of Wright Field, Ohio, is appointed to meet for the purpose of judging the design submitted under Circular No. 2810, applicable to the development of a primary training airplane, and to make recommendation to the Secretary of War of the winner or winners of the designs in this competition under sections (a) to (i) of the A. C. act; and to further make recommendations with regard to the procurement of airplanes to be built in accordance with designs submitted under section (k), as well as those submitted under sections (a) to (i) of the A. C. act.

Warrant Officer.

Wrent. Offr. C. B. Shaw, hqrs., 3rd Corps Area, Baltimore, Md., now on duty in Washington, D. C., relieved from present assignment and assigned to duty at Army War College, Washington, D. C. He will remain on present duty.

Retirement of Enlisted Men.

Staff Sgt. Ferdinand Schultz, 62nd C. A. (A. A.) at Port Totten, N. Y.
 Matr. Sgt. F. A. Mason, 30th Inf., at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
 1st Sgt. Michael Kline, 38th Inf., at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Organized Reserves.

Order of Nov. 1, relating to Capt. J. B. Eddy, Engr. Res., is revoked.
 Capt. H. E. Schofield, Specialist Res., to active duty, Dec. 26, to Philadelphia dist. ord. office, Pa., for training.

Inventory!

Just before the beginning of the New Year is an excellent time to take account of your investment holdings, to determine those you will carry over to 1928, or those you will dispose of.

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FINANCIAL DIGEST

By A Market Expert.

DESPITE the fact that early demands were not up to expectations, the Woodrow Wilson Institute's latest review forecasts better conditions for the fur trade in the coming months. It says:

The fur trade for the fall by reason of the unseasonably warm weather has been rather disappointing, with an apparent falling off in the early demand for fur coats. The August retail sales were not up to expectations. The result has been considerable price cutting. Leaders in the trade are confident that the present situation, which may be attributed to an overextension of credit all around, as much as to anything else, can be overcome. They are rallying to the assistance of the many firms which are now temporarily embarrassed. Those firms deserving support, it is said, will be carried until they are in a stronger condition. The opinion of these expert analysts seems to be that while the trade faces a period of readjustment, there is no cause for alarm—that the winter months, when furs sell— are still ahead of furrers.

SHIPPING BILL PREPARED.

THREE major proposals are embodied in Representative Woods' Merchant Marine measure this session. The first is to remove from the registry of commercial tonnage those ships unnecessary for the maintenance of lines of transportation service already established; the second relates to construction of new vessels, and the third proposes to establish a Merchant Marine Training School.

Comptroller General Decisions.

A-19828. Transportation for Dependents—Army Officer.—Where an officer traveling in a mileage status from his old to his new permanent station selects a circuitous route, no increased cost to the Government resulting from transportation furnished him on transportation request, he is not entitled to transportation for his dependents by such circuitous route, and pursuant to the requirements of section 12 of the act of May 18, 1920, he will be charged with the increased cost to the Government.

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Text of Promotion Report

(Continued from Page 318.)

active list, from among eligible applicants therefor, such number of promotion list officers as will not exceed 1 per centum of the total number of promotion list officers then authorized in all grades: *Provided*, That a board of five general officers, not below the grade of major general, shall recommend the applicants therefor to be designated for transfer from the active list under this Act.

Officers designated for transfer from the active list under provisions of this Act shall be ordered to their homes as soon as practicable after such designation and, upon expiration of such leave of absence with full pay as may be granted under existing laws, shall be transferred from the active list as follows, to wit: those of not more than ten years of commissioned service shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay; those of more than ten and not less than twenty years of commissioned service and who are under forty-five years of age shall be honorably discharged with a discharge allowance of \$80, multiplied by the number of complete months of service, but not exceeding two hundred and forty months, with which credited in full for pay purposes; all others shall be transferred to the unlimited retired list with retired pay at the rate of 2½ per centum of active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of service, but not exceeding thirty years, with which credited in full for pay purposes: *Provided*, That in lieu of retirement under provisions of this Act any officer may, at his request, be honorably discharged with the discharge allowance hereinbefore prescribed: *Provided further*, That lieutenant colonels retired upon application under provisions of this Act who were originally appointed to the Regular Army prior to February 2, 1901, or as of that date, shall be retired with the rank and retired pay of colonel: *Provided further*, That each computation of age, service, and pay, of an officer designated for transfer from the active list under this Act shall be as of the date of such designation: *Provided further*, That any officer originally appointed as of July 1, 1920, at an age greater than forty-five years, may, if he so elects, in lieu of retired pay at the rate hereinafter provided, receive retired pay at the rate of 4 per centum of active pay for each complete year of commissioned service in the United States Army, the total to be not more than 75 per centum.

Officers designated for transfer from the active list in any fiscal year shall, for the purpose of computations under provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been transferred from the active list during the fiscal year in which designated, notwithstanding the deferment of separation as herein authorized.

Sec. 2. The provisions of this Act shall be effective beginning July 1, 1928, and all laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Transfer Bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That Section 24b of the Act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provi-

sion for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended to provide that officers finally placed in Class B, not as a result of neglect, misconduct or avoidable habits, shall be transferred from the active list as follows, to wit: those of not more than ten years of commissioned service shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay; those of more than ten and less than twenty years of commissioned service and who are under forty-five years of age shall be honorably discharged with a discharge allowance of \$72, multiplied by the number of complete months of service, but not exceeding two hundred and forty months, with which credited in full for pay purposes; all others shall be placed upon the unlimited retired list with retired pay at the rate of 2½ per centum of active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of service, but not exceeding thirty years, with which credited in full for pay purposes: *Provided*, That in lieu of retirement under the provisions of this Act any officer may, at his request, be honorably discharged with the discharge allowance hereinbefore prescribed.

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws as they are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Bill on Selection of Chiefs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That except as otherwise herein prescribed chiefs and assistant chiefs of branches shall be appointed and shall have active and retired rank and pay as now prescribed by law.

The Chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery, and the Inspector General shall, upon vacation of office by the present incumbents and thereafter, be detailed to said duty for a period of four years from among the major generals of the line: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall amend or modify existing law governing the tenure of office, eligibility for reappointment, rank, pay, or rights to retirement, of any officer serving as chief of any branch on the date of approval thereof.

The chiefs and authorized assistant chiefs of each of the following branches, to wit: the Air Corps, the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, the Adjutant General's Department, the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Quartermaster Corps, the Finance Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Chemical Warfare Service, shall hereafter be appointed from among colonels commissioned in the branch whose names are borne on an eligible list for such branch, and authorized assistant chiefs of said branches may also be appointed from among other officers commissioned in the branch of not less than fifteen years of commissioned service whose names are borne on a list of officers deemed qualified for such appointment: *Provided*, That the eligible lists herein prescribed shall be prepared annually by a board of not less than five general officers, not below the grade of major general and the chief of each branch shall be an additional member of the board during the preparation of the eligible lists of his branch: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall amend or modify the provisions relative to the appointment of the chief and assistant chiefs of the Air Corps contained in the Act approved July 2, 1926, entitled "An Act to provide more effectively for the national defense by increasing the efficiency of the Air Corps of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes."

Any officer who has heretofore completed or may hereafter complete four years of service as an assistant chief of a branch and who is subsequently retired shall be re-

tired with the rank and retired pay of the grade held by him as assistant chief of branch.

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Promotion to General's Grade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That a board of officers designated as the General Personnel Board, consisting of not less than five general officers of the line, not below the grade of major general, shall be appointed by the President. At no time shall any general officer of the General Staff Corps be a member of the board. At all times at least three members of the board shall not have been members more than one year in the preceding two years and no officer shall be a member for more than two years in any period of four years.

The board shall prepare the eligible list of colonels of the line deemed qualified by the General Personnel Board for appointment as brigadier general of the line.

The board shall prepare for each of the following branches, to wit: the Air Corps, the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, the Adjutant General's Department, the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Quartermaster Corps, the Finance Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Chemical Warfare Service, an eligible list of colonels commissioned in the branch deemed qualified by the General Personnel Board for appointment as chief or assistant chief of that branch and of other officers commissioned in the branch of not less than fifteen years of commissioned service in the Army, who are deemed by the board to be qualified for appointment as assistant chief of the branch.

During preparation by the General Personnel Board of lists of officers deemed qualified for appointment as chief or assistant chief of any branch the chief of said branch shall be an additional member of the board.

The board shall annually revise the General Staff Corps eligible list, adding thereto the names of officer-graduates of the General Service Schools who, at any time subsequent to graduation therefrom, have been or may hereafter be recommended, in such manner as the Secretary of War directs, as qualified for General Staff duty and who are found finally qualified by the board: *Provided*, That the board may remove from the General Staff Corps eligible list the name of any officer who is determined by the board to be not qualified for General Staff duty.

The General Personnel Board shall constitute and perform the duties of the board convened for the classification of officers under provisions of Section 24b of the Act entitled "An Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended.

The board shall make recommendations relative to the termination of active service of officers in all cases, except regulations and sentences of general court martial, in which termination of such service is discretionary either upon application or otherwise.

The board shall perform such other duties as may be assigned it by the President or by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Examination Bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That officers, except those of the Medical Department, chaplains, and professors, shall be designated as promotion list officers and that the President be, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe a system of examination of promotion list officers below the grade of colonel and above the grade of second lieutenant to determine their fitness for promotion: *Provided*, That the physical examination for promotion of all officers and the professional examination for promotion of officers of the Medical Department shall be as now prescribed by law.

Examinations for promotion shall take place at such times anterior to the accruing of the right to promotion as may be best for the interests of the service. Any officer found not qualified for promotion by reason of physical disability shall be transferred from the active list in the manner now prescribed by law. Any promotion list officer found disqualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability shall, upon the date he would have been promoted if qualified, be transferred from the active list in the manner hereinafter prescribed: *Provided*, That a board of not less than five general officers, not below the grade of major general, shall review the examinations of officers who fail other than physically upon examination for promotion, and their action thereon shall be final.

Promotion list officers finally found disqualified for promotion other than by reason of physical disability shall be transferred from the active list as follows, to wit: those of not more than ten years of commissioned service shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay; those of more than ten and less than twenty years of commissioned service and who are under forty-five years of age shall be honorably discharged with a discharge allowance of \$72, multiplied by the number of complete months of service, but not exceeding two hundred and forty months, with which credited in full for pay purposes; all others shall be transferred to the unlimited retired list with retired pay at the rate of 2½ per centum of active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of service, but not exceeding thirty years, with which credited in full for pay purposes: *Provided*, That in lieu of retirement under provisions of this Act any officer may, at his request, be hon-

(Continued on Next Page.)

Urge Limitation Repeal

An effort will be made to repeal the provision in the Act approved June 10, 1896, prohibiting the employment of officers of the Navy or Marine Corps on the active or retired list persons or companies furnishing naval supplies or war material to the Government. A letter advocating this repeal has been forwarded to the Naval Committees of Congress by Secretary Wilbur.

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Text of Promotion Report

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

erably discharged with the discharge allowance hereinbefore prescribed: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed to amend or modify the provisions of existing law relative to transfer from the active list of officers of the Medical Department found disqualified upon professional examination or reexamination for promotion.

Sec. 2. All laws or parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Retired Restrictions Bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That all laws or parts of laws restricting the freedom of persons on the retired lists of the Regular Army who are otherwise eligible, to accept any civil office or employment, or affecting their retired status or retired pay on account of holding any civil office or employment and receiving no compensation thereof, are hereby repealed in so far as they apply to said persons and any such persons who may be employed in any civil office or position under authority of the United States shall be entitled to receive the full compensation allotted to such office or position without regard to such person's retired pay:

Provided, That no officer on the retired list of the Army shall hereafter accept office or employment, with any individual, partnership, corporation, or association regularly or frequently engaged in making direct sales of any merchandise or material to the War Department or the Army, without first obtaining consent of the Secretary of War.

Forced Separation Bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That officers, except those of the Medical Department, chaplains, and professors, shall be designated as promotion list officers, and when for any fiscal year the total number of promotion list officers separated from the active list shall be less than 4 per centum of the total number of promotion list officers authorized at the end of said fiscal year, a board of not less than five general officers of the line, not below the grade of major general, may select and designate for transfer from the active list, from among officers originally appointed in the Regular Army or Philippine Scouts, prior to July 1, 1920, or as of that date, a sufficient number to cause the total separations for said year to be not to exceed said 4 per centum.

Officers designated for transfer from the

active list under provisions of this Act shall be ordered to their homes as soon as practicable after such designation and upon expiration of such leave of absence with full pay as may be granted under existing law, shall be transferred from the active list as follows, to wit: those of not more than ten years of commissioned service shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay; those of more than ten and not less than twenty years of commissioned service and who are under forty-five years of age shall be honorably discharged with a discharge allowance of \$80, multiplied by the number of complete months of service, but not exceeding two hundred and forty months, with which credited in full for pay purposes; all others shall be transferred to the unlimited retired list with retired pay at the rate of 2½ per centum of active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of service, but not exceeding thirty years, with which credited in full for pay purposes: *Provided*, That in lieu of retirement under provisions of this act any officer may, at his request, be honorably discharged with the discharge allowance hereinbefore prescribed: *Provided further*, That each computation of age, service, and pay, of an officer designated for transfer from the active list under this Act shall be as of the date of such designation: *Provided further*, That any officer originally appointed as of July 1, 1920, at an age greater than forty-five years, may, if he so elects, in lieu of retired pay at the rate hereinbefore provided, receive retired pay at the rate of 4 per centum of active pay for each complete year of commissioned service in the United States Army, the total to be not more than 75 per centum.

Officers designated for transfer from the active list in any fiscal year shall, for purpose of computations under provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been transferred from the active list during the fiscal year in which designated, notwithstanding the deferment of separation as herein authorized.

Sec. 2. The provisions of this Act shall be effective July 1, 1928.

Retiring of Colonels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That officers, except those of the Medical Department, chaplains, and professors, shall be designated as promotion list officers. On or before June 30 of each fiscal year there shall be designated for transfer from the active list such promotion list colonels recommended therefor by a board of not less than five general officers, not below the grade of major general, as will not exceed

Text of Navy Building Bill

THE TEXT of the Navy Construction Bill recommended by the Navy Department follows:

To provide for the increase of the naval establishment:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President of the United States is hereby authorized to undertake the construction of the following vessels: 25 light cruisers, 9 destroyer leaders, 32 submarines, and 5 aircraft carriers.

Section 2. The construction of the light cruisers and the aircraft herein authorized shall be subject to the limitations prescribed by the treaty limiting naval armament ratified Aug. 17, 1923.

Section 3. In the event of an international conference for the limitation of naval armament the President is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to suspend in whole or in part any construction authorized by this act.

Army Rules on Eligibility

(Continued from Page 303.)

ences and would serve to penalize the very class of young men we desire as the future officers of our Army.

"Finally comes the question of the athletic relations with the United States Naval Academy. It has been contended that a difference in age limits operates to cause West Point to receive such a larger number of athletes with previous collegiate experience as to more than offset the greater enrollment of the Naval Academy. Entrance to Annapolis is limited between the

in number the difference between one-seventh of the authorized number of promotion list colonels and the number of vacancies that have occurred otherwise among promotion list colonels during the fiscal year.

Officers designated for transfer from the active list under provisions of this Act shall be ordered to their homes as soon as practicable after such designation and, upon expiration of such leave of absence with full pay as may be granted under existing law, shall be placed upon the unlimited retired list with retired pay as now or hereafter prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The provisions of this Act shall be effective beginning July 1, 1928, and all laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Classification Action Final.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That

Section 24b of the Act entitled "An Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended to provide that the findings of the final classification board shall be final and not subject to revision.

ages of 16 and 20, as against 17 and 22 for West Point. The authorized enrollment at the Naval Academy is about 50 per cent greater than at the Military Academy. The athletic records of West Point and Annapolis over a period of years are so even as to preclude admission of any advantage to the former. However, such an admission for the sake of argument would only occasion reiteration of the statement that eligibility rules are not for the purpose of effecting equalization between athletic teams.

The rule prohibiting first-year students from participating in intercollegiate athletic contests, recently put into effect at the Military Academy, was not adopted in recognition of a need for an eligibility code, but with the thought that thereby greater harmony could be maintained in the relations with the Naval Academy and at the same time that it might be found to be of advantage for athletes to be unduly diverted from their studies during the first and most difficult year of the academic course. Contests with the Naval Academy teams traditionally form the most important incidents in the West Point athletic schedules, but none the less the main purpose of these schedules is the development of sports throughout the Army. West Point continued its contests in sports with Annapolis in the post-war period when the Military Academy had only three classes.

"In conclusion the interests of the Army are served to best advantage by the present athletic eligibility rules in force at West Point. This code does not appear to cause any disadvantage to the progress of amateur athletics throughout the United States. It would be unjustifiable to make a change detrimental to the athletic training of the Army in order to experiment in attaining a temporary parity between the two service institutions."

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